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NEW SYMPTOMS
AND
NEW REMEDIES
IN
CHRONIC DISEASES,
INCLUDING SCROFULA.



"View nature here, in leading strings,
"With science still, the welkin rings,
"But with milk, like babes their food must blend,
"Before with meat you crowd the distant end."

Second Edition.



NEW
OR
ELECTRIC SYMPTOMS
OF
CHRONIC DISEASES,
OR
CHRONIC TUBERCULA
OF THE
ORGANS AND LIMBS,
BY WHICH THEY MAY BE EASILY AND INVARIABLY DISTINGUISHED
BY ANY PERSON OF COMMON EDUCATION AND CAPACITY,
AND THEIR
NATURAL
OR
ELECTRIC REMEDIES.

WHICH, WITH VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS IN THE LAST STAGE, CURE
ALL THESE DISEASES BY THEIR ELECTRIC INFLUENCES,—

INCLUDING ALL THE
FORMS OF SCROFULA,

WITH CASES

Affecting the different Organs and Limbs.

BY H. H. SHERWOOD, M. D.

Second Edition.

CINCINNATI.

T. SURGUY, PRINTER.

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INTRODUCTION.

It will be observed by those who are acquainted with the classification of diseases, that I have added to the common or acknowledged cases of tubercula or scrofula, a number of diseases, that are not classed as such by nosologists, or other medical writers, and the reason for doing so may be found in the uniformity of the symptoms, and of the disorganizations presented by dissections, and in being uniformly cured by the same remedies. In the case of Mrs. J. P., in which the symptoms are given, the disease was active or passive in nearly all the organs and limbs, under the names of chlorosis, white swelling, king's evil, mercurial disease, chronic enlargement of the breast, dyspepsia, hypertrophy of the heart and consumption, and the new or electric symptoms were the same, and pointed to the disease in those organs and limbs, and they, like a great variety of similar cases with the same symptoms, were all cured at the same time, with the same remedies, and demonstrate the correctness of this classification.

I have also substituted the term tubercula from tuber, a knot, knob, or little swelling, which from their natural resemblance, is easily associated with this disease, for scrofula, a little pig, which has neither the advantage of any resemblance to it, or of any easy or very unpleasant associations, and consequently as applied to this disease, unfit and inapplicable.

It is a swelling of the knobs, knots or little round organized bodies called, glands, with their vessels, nerves and connecting substance, of which the organs limbs and other structures are formed with hypertrophy or general swelling of the organs, limbs or other structures which constitute the disease. Even the thinnest membrane and the smallest vessels are constructed with them, as may be seen when they are tuberculated, and as is proved by dissections.

These bodies are the elementary organs of motion and secretion and excretion. And motion, secretion and excretion in these organs is produced by the motions and forces of electricity. The motions also of the Lungs, Heart and Pulse are these motions, as can be seen by comparing them, and are produced by these forces.

These with many other positions assumed in the following pages, are new to the public and to the medical profession, and although some of them may appear obscure from the haste and brevity in which they were written and compiled, they will, nevertheless, be found to be true and immovable.

Tubercula is generally slow in its progress, very fatal, and is hereditary, and descends from parent to child, for many generations. Nature, however, sometimes cures it by change of seasons or climate.

In describing the cases, I have been as brief as possible, and have purposely avoided giving the state of the pulse, and other unimportant symptoms not necessarily belonging to the disease, and have endeavored to preserve a plain and familiar style, and to avoid as much as possible unnecessary technicalities.

☞ In preparing the first edition, of which the above is the introduction, care was taken to select such a variety of cases affecting the different organs and limbs, as to give true ideas of the phenomena of the disease, and its natural remedies,—and in publishing a second edition a few months after, this object appears so well attained as to require no alteration. Four new cases are, however, added—three of which are very interesting to females, and such other improvements made as could well be done in the limits prescribed to the work.

Press here to find symptoms of Tubercula of the head, throat, and tongue.

Here to find them of the arms.

Here to find them of the lungs, and heart.

Here to find them of the stomach.

Here to find them of the liver.

Here to find them of the small intestines.

Here to find them of the kidneys.

Here to find them of the uterus.

And here to find them of the genital organs.

Cervical Vertebrae

Dorsal Vertebrae

Lumbar Vertebrae

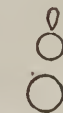
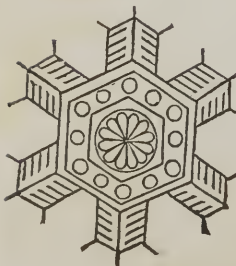
Os-coecyx.

One of the forms of snow, formed with vapors of water in the high and cold regions of the atmosphere by electricity, as seen through a microscope.

Section of a tuberculated gland, and hollow sphere of the mucus and serous membranes and skin.

Section of a globate gland.

Section of a tuberculated conglobate gland.





SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULA.

Mrs. J. P. of Fairfield, Butler Co., Ohio, of good constitution, light complexion, and naturally full habit, aged 22 years.

Called to see her January 11th, 1835. She has a swelling on the right side of her neck and face, which commenced about the 10th of Nov. last, and has been out of health about three years.

Suspecting tubercula, and without making further enquiries, and in the presence of a number of gentlemen and ladies, commenced our examination of the lymphatic glands along both sides of the spine, and first with those of the first cervical vertebræ (joint of the neck next to the head,) and pressed with the finger upon one lying close to the right side of the vertebræ, and of the size of a very small bean, which produced a scream from severe spasmodic pain, which on every repetition of the pressure, darted violently and with the rapidity of lightning into the external cervical and submaxillary tubercles, and into the upper jaw, ear and right side of the head; and on her complaining of its darting also into her throat, we examined it, and found two tubercles rising conspicuously in the right tonsil, and one in the gum of the upper jaw, all of which were very sore, and also painful under pressure. We now applied pressure in the same way to these cervical and submaxillary tubercles on the side of the neck and the under jaw, which produced the same kind of pain in them, which at every repetition of the pressure, darted violently along the neck and under the clavicle, (colar bone) into the upper portion of the right lung. We now applied pressure to the left side of the first vertebræ, on a still smaller tubercle, and she screamed again, and pointed her finger to the spot *the pain darted to* on the upper portion of the left side of the neck, and on exam-

ination we found there a large submaxillary tubercle, and on applying pressure to this, the scream was again repeated, and she at the same time applied her hand to the left breast or mamma, and then pointed out the course of the pain from the tubercle (enlarged gland) along the neck and under the clavicle into the breast. We now examined it and found it every where literally crammed with tubercles of the size of peas; one third larger than the right breast; color of the skin natural. The other breast is flaccid every where, and there is neither gland or tubercle to be felt in it or in the axilla of the left side.

The (miliary) small tubercles along the right side of the other cervical vertebræ, were sore or tender, and pressure on the upper ones sent darting pains into the right side of the neck, and on the left side of the lower one into the region of the heart, and checked her breathing. Pressure applied now on the sides of the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal (joints of the back between the shoulders) produces pain which darts into the stomach; and on the second, third, fourth, and fifth lumbar, produces the most severe spasmodic pain, and darts violently into the uterus. Pressure on the sides of the other vertebræ produces no pain or effect whatever.

We now enquired at what time she first discovered tubercles or small swellings on the side of her neck? She answered, about the first of June, or the first of July last, her attention was first directed to one on the side of her face in front of the ear, that was very sore, and at times painful, and that at such times there was "soreness along the cords" of the neck, but "never thought of examining there for tubercles." We now told her she must have white swellings of some of her joints or limbs, besides that of the neck and face, when she presented her left arm permanently flexed in an obtuse angle. On removing the clothing from this arm, it presented a white swelling of the elbow joint and arm. The swelling of the arm is united to that of the joint, and extends more than half way to the shoulder, and there is plainly felt along the under side of this swelling, or under and inner side of the arm, a large or wide ganglia of tubercles, extending from the elbow six or seven inches above it. These tubercles are of the size of peas, near the elbow, but became gradually smaller, and of the size of small seeds when they are lost in the upper part of the swelling.

We enquired now, whether she had any other swellings about her, when she answered, "no that's all," but we told her it would not do,—she must have white swellings of the limbs and joints of the right side, as well as of the left; and after viewing us for a moment with an expression of hesitancy, she began to make



These symptoms are the same as those produced by electricity, and are easily imitated, and the electric fluid in these tubercles imitate that in the clouds by passing along its medium from one in a positive to one in a negative state, and the instant it becomes positive to another, and in changing its course in zigzag lines, and sometimes in passing in different directions, at the same time.—page 15.

preparations to show us her right leg. It is swelled from the ankle to the knee, and has an elastic and puffy feel, and we can plainly feel along the front and sides of the tibia, small tubercles from the size of small seeds to that of a small pea. She now told us she would show us the other one. It is swelled, and in all respects like that of the right leg.

Diagnosis, Tubercula of the uterus, both legs, left arm, left breast, heart, stomach, right lung, cavity of the ear, right lobe of cerebellum, right side of the neck, upper jaw of right side, and right tonsil.

On applying the stethoscope to the region of the heart, we found its action strong, and it appears to strike hard against the ribs, but its sound is subdued or muffled, and its action is felt and heard under the clavicle of the right side, very nearly as plain as in its own region, but can barely hear it very slightly under the left clavicle, and left and right side of the back. The respiration is natural in every part of the chest, except in the upper portion of the right lung, where it is very slight, and at times inaudible. Diagnosis by stethoscope. Hypertrophy of the heart and tuberculated upper and front portion of the right lung.

We now enquired into the history of this case, which is as follows:

The disease commenced about three years since, when she was living in Cincinnati, and soon after an attack of cholera with the usual symptoms of chlorosis. Her catamenia commenced when she was fifteen, but appeared but twice during that year, and only two or three times a year since that time, and then only from the influence of medicine, up to the first of December, 1833, when she was married.

Previous to her marriage, they had been absent eleven weeks, but appeared in a day or two after, and have reappeared since that time oftener than before, in a proportion of about two to one, but have always been very slight or small in quantity. About three years since, a discharge commenced from the uterus which was adhesive, and of a white or milky color, and after a few months, became of a yellow color, with cheesy matter or floculi, and has continued to this time. Her feet and ankles began to swell about six months after the discharge commenced, and about a year from that time, her legs began to swell and be painful. Her back became very weak soon after the discharge commenced, and has continued so to this time, and she has frequently more or less pain along the lumbar vertebræ. About the middle of December, 1833, and two weeks after her marriage, her left arm began to swell and be painful, and in the first part of June last, her left breast began to swell, and she soon began to feel darting pains in it at intervals of from one to five or

six days, which still continue and are gradually becoming more frequent and violent. In the first part of July last, her right ear began to swell, was very red, and soon became very painful, and the pain extended through the cavity of the ear into the right and middle portion of the head, and in three days the swelling of the ear subsided and left a tubercle of the size of a pea on the upper side of the jaw, near the ear; but the pain in the internal ear and head has continued, with intervals of ease. On the 10th of November last, this tubercle began to enlarge, and to be irritated; and the external cervical and submaxillary tubercles of the same side began to increase in size, and to be painful, and soon after the throat, with the gum of the upper jaw of the right side became sore and painful, and in a few days after, the right side of the neck, with the lower and upper jaw, began to swell, and with the ear and right side of the head became very painful. Her heart began to beat very hard about the last of November, and this strong or hard beating continues. On the 26th of December she began to cough and expectorate, and this cough and expectoration continues.

Her stomach from the commencement of the disease in the uterus, has been more or less disordered with the first mild and then acute symptoms of dyspepsia—bowels confined.

The marasmus has been slow but constant, and is now much advanced, with flaccidity of the muscles.

We shall now copy a short case affecting one limb only, that of the thigh, to show the manner of distinguishing the disease in the limbs.

Master J. R. of light complexion, and tall and slender frame, aged 18 years, called on us, Jan. 8th, 1835. He has a deep excavation in the right side of the right thigh, about two inches below the great trochanter, and shaped like a tea cup, but everywhere covered with skin, except the middle of the bottom of it, which is near the bone, and from which a bunch rises of the size of a small pea, and from which tuberculous matter issues, and the inguinal and external cervical ganglia of glands of the right side are tuberculated. The most of these tubercles are large, but there are none in the groin or neck of the left side.

The disease commenced about two years since with a small but deep seated abscess; but if it had been in the arm instead of the thigh, the cervical ganglia only would have been tuberculated.

Master W. W., of Union, light complexion, aged 17 years, called for advice, Nov. 25, 1835, and said he had been out of health some time. I now, without any enquiries, commenced an examination of the spine, between the first cervical vertebræ and

skull, when he observed that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his tongue. I then pressed on the left side, in the space between the first and second vertebræ; when he observed again that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his throat. I then pressed on the left side of the same space; when he again repeated the observation, that it hurt him, and the pain darted into his throat. Pressure along the other joints of the neck and back, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now told him that his tongue and tonsils were swelled, and that he had a cough and expectoration; and on looking into his mouth, found both tonsils (ammonds of the ear) much enlarged, and in a state of ulceration,—the uvulu [palate] much enlarged and elongated, and the tongue twice its natural thickness. On examining the submaxillary and cervical ganglia of glands under the jaws, and in the sides of the neck they were found much enlarged. He is pale, and the emaciation is making progress. The disease commenced more than a year since, and he has been coughing and expectorating matter, more or less, during the last eight or nine months.

Mr. J. H. Esq. of L., Ohio, aged 34 years, called for advice, May 12, 1835. On examining the spine, I commenced between the first joint of the neck and skull, and pressed in the spaces between the joints below, one after another, and it produced no pain until I had descended to the space on the right side, between the 7th and 8th dorsal, when pressure between these, and between the 8th and 9th produced pain, which on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the liver. Pressure along the joints below these, produced no pain or effect whatever. On enquiring into the history of this case, I found the disease commenced in the liver, about six years ago, and has terminated in abscess, and broke and discharged through the intestines, four different times during this period. He is now feeble, and just recovering from the formation and discharge of the last one, which had reduced him nearly to death, and from which he and his physicians had but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. H. brought with him his son, aged three years with hereditary scrofulous sore eyes. The eye-lids of both eyes, are very much swollen and inflamed, and the inflammation extends over both eye-balls and has two ulcers of the cornea. The light is so painful to the eyes, as to render it necessary for him to hold a handkerchief almost constantly over them. The ganglia or line of glands on both sides of his neck, with the submaxillary under the jaws, are very much enlarged and painful under pressure. The disease commenced more than two years since, and he has, since that time, been subjected to thorough courses of

treatment, with the most popular remedies, without any apparent benefit.*

In *tubercula*, or white swellings of the joints, or limbs, or any part of the head or face, the glands in the sides of the neck are always enlarged, or swollen, as in these cases, and always on the same side with the disease. If a person has a white swelling of a joint or limb, or joints or limbs, on one side only, those glands will always be enlarged on the same side, and if there are white swellings of the joints and limbs on both sides, then those glands will be enlarged on both sides of the neck.

These glands, which are of the kind called conglobate, and with those of the axilla, groin, thigh, ham and leg, secrete the forms and secretions, which nourish the *excreting* glands, of which the head and limbs are formed, have small vessels attached to each of the excreting glands, called absorbent vessels, which absorb from them any redundant or heterogenous fluids they may contain, which is conveyed through these vessels or tubes, to the secreting glands or organs, and thence to the vena cava. And when from diseases of the glands of the excreting organs, an unhealthy and irritating fluid is formed in them, it is absorbed by these vessels, and by its irritation produces obstructions and swellings, or tuberculations in the secreting organs.

Pressure on these enlarged glands, on the side of the neck, in the active or passive state of the disease, produces pain, and if the disease is *active* in the tongue, tonsils, jaw, ear, brain, scalp, breast or mamma, at the time such pressure is made, this pain, on every repetition of the pressure, will dart into the diseased part, or the tongue, tonsil, jaw, ear, brain, scalp, breast or mamma, as the case may be.

These symptoms are therefore the natural symptoms of the disease in the limbs and head, or of white swellings of the limbs and head, which have always an elastic or puffy feel.

The secreting glands, which secrete the forms and secretions for the nourishment of the internal excreting organs, are situated in the internal parts of the body, along the front side of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, and in places most convenient for these purposes. They are numerous and very large, like those of the neck, and are sometimes called dorsal and lumbar glands. There are besides, two of these glands situated near the head of each rib, and there are others also attached to the organs.

The stomach with its appendages, (the œsophagus and intestines) and the lungs, liver, kidneys, urinary bladder and uterus,

* Galen's pills and plaster were prescribed, and were effectual remedies in these cases.

are excreting organs, and the first of these glands which lay under the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, belong to the lungs and heart;—those under the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6th to the stomach; those under the 7, 8, and 9th to the liver and spleen; those under the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar to the kidneys; those under the 2d and 3d lumbar, to the urinary cistis or bladder, and those under the 2, 3, 4, and 5th lumbar to the uterus. There are others below these under the os-coxyx which belong to the genital organs and anus. These glands are enlarged, or swollen and irritable, like those of the neck in tubercular disease of the organs to which they belong, and from the same cause, and is the reason why pressure on the sides of the vertebral spaces, or spaces between the joints of the back, as well as those of the neck, produces pain, for when we press there, we press against them, and against the smaller glands;—round bodies or satellites which belong to them, and which are also more or less enlarged.

In determining whether one or both lungs are tuberculated, it is necessary to press on the spaces on both sides of the last cervical or large and last joint of the neck, and first dorsal, or first joint of the back, and if pressure on the right side produces pain, the right lung is tuberculated; but if pain is produced by pressure on the left side, the left lung may be tuberculated, or it may be the heart instead of the lung which is tuberculated, and produces this symptom, or both may have the same disease at the same time. In order to determine which is diseased, we may enquire whether the patient has a cough and expectorates, and whether it is subject to a hard beating of the heart. If it has a cough and expectoration, the left lung is tuberculated, but if it has no cough, the heart, on examination, will be found to beat much harder than natural, and the sound of its action will be loud, and precisely like that of the churn, in churning.

In *tubercula* of the stomach, and its immediate appendages, called dyspepsia, pressure between the 2, 3, and 4, and sometimes 5 and 6 dorsal, (counting from the last or large joint of the neck) produces pain.

In *tubercula* of the liver, called *chronic inflammation* of the liver, or *liver complaint*; pain is produced by pressing on the right side, between the 7 and 8, and 8 and 9 dorsal, and directly opposite to the lower part of the right shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the spleen, pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the last named, or 7 and 8, and 8 and 9 dorsal, and opposite to the lower part of the left shoulder blade.

In *tubercula* of the right kidney, pain is produced by pressure on the right side of the space between the 12th or last dorsal, and first lumbar vertebræ, and in *tubercula* of the left kidney,

pain is produced by pressure on the left side of the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar.

In *tubercula* of the uterus, (womb) called leucorrhœa, chlorosis, and menorrhagia, pain is produced by pressure between the 2d and 3d, and 3d and 4th, and sometimes 4th and 5th lumbar, or between all the joints of the small of the back, except the 1st and 2nd.

In *tubercula* of the genital organs, pain is produced by pressure, between the 5th or last lumbar, and the os-coxyx.

This pain produced by pressure, is always more or less severe, in proportion to the severity of the disease. If there is but little disease, the pressure will produce but little pain; but if there is much disease, the pain will be severe.

The disease in whatever organ it may be, is always either *active*, or *passive*, and if it is *active*, when such pressure is made, *this pain on every repetition of the pressure, will dart into the diseased organ, with a force or violence, proportioned to the intensity of the disease.*

These are first the natural symptoms of the disease in the limbs; and second, the natural symptoms of the disease in its active and passive state in the organs,—they are produced by natural causes, and are very plain, *invariable*, and easily understood.

When the disease has commenced in one organ or limb, it is frequently propagated from that to another organ or limb, as in the case of Mrs. J. P.—cases in which it is propagated from the tonsils and uvula to the lungs, and from the stomach to the lungs, and from the liver to the stomach, and from the uterus to the ankles, legs, and stomach, are very common.

In distinguishing the disease in the cases of Mrs. J. P. and Master W. W. and in tracing it in the different organs and limbs, I commenced and pursued the examinations as detailed in the cases, as I commonly do, without any previous knowledge of them. Any person of common education and capacity may easily distinguish the disease in the same way, in any of the organs or limbs.

CAUSES

OF THE

SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULA.

The different organs and structures in the different parts of the body are formed with different kinds of glands, with their vessels, nerves, and connecting substance, for the different purposes of the organizations and it will be seen from these symptoms that they possess an electric influence and are united together by an electric medium in every part of the system.

The electric fluid is united in these bodies in two different states of combination—the positive, with positive matter in the centre, and the negative with negative matter in the surface, and produce motion by the forces of their repulsions and attractions and repel and attract each other with forces proportioned to their quantities in given spaces. The motions and forces of electric, galvanic, and magnetic matter, and lightning, are the same, and caused by repulsion and attraction; and they all produce heat and light, and are consequently the same fluids, modified by other matter.

Repulsions are constantly succeeded by attractions, and these are the natural principles of motion. These motions are the push and pull, or the repelling and attracting motions of the pulse, and those we use in walking, and the same or jerking motion we feel in every shock from an electric machine. All the other motions made by man and other animals, from the priest in the pulpit and the lawyer at the bar, to the dancing master and fiddler, and from these to the wood sawyer and maid at the churn; and from them to those of the animals feeding upon the plains are these motions belonging to electric matter.

The electric fluid in positive bodies, or those that have greater quantities of positive than negative, is repelled in large spheres in large lines from positive to negative bodies, or to those of smaller quantities of positive proportioned to its quantity in given spaces, and is attracted in small lines in a negative state, from negative to positive bodies, and when those in a positive pass to a negative body, they move along their best conductors or mediums, and when they come in contact with nonconductors, the violence of their concussions or repulsions and attractions is proportioned to the size of the lines, or its quantities in given spaces.

The nerves of the system, or electric conductors or mediums, are therefore necessarily large where they are united to the brain in a positive state, and branch, and become very small before they are united with glands in other parts of the system in a relative negative state.

In tubercula, the electric fluids are in some tubercles positive, and in others negative, and are repelled from those in a positive, to those in a negative state, and attracted from these to the positive, through their mediums, and produce in the tubercles the dull pains in its chronic form and spasmodic darting or lancinating pains when acute, and are always prevented from passing from a limb to an organ, or from one organ through an intermediate organ to another, or from an organ to a limb by means of the ganglia of its medium, and this arrangement of the ganglia of the nerves makes the sympathy necessarily direct between the surface, head and central organs, and indirect between the head, central organs and limbs, and is a necessary arrangement to enable the brain to maintain its relative positive state, and the glands of the different parts of the system to transmit their separate electric fluids and sensations from one to another, and from these to the sensorium.

These motions or repulsions of electric matter produce expansions and evolutions of heat which are succeeded by darting or lancinating pains in tubercles in repulsions and reduced and aching pains, in attractions and contractions, with negations of heat which follow in constant succession the repulsions, expansions and evolutions of heat, and produce these emotions in these elementary organs for the purposes of secretion and excretion.

These symptoms are the same as those produced by electricity, and are easily imitated, and the electric fluid in these tubercles, imitate that in the clouds by passing along its medium from one in a positive to one in a negative state, and the instant it becomes positive to another, and in changing its course in zigzag lines and sometimes in passing in different directions, at the same time. It passes into the tuberculated glands or papillæ of the skin near the surface of the body—around and between the muscles—into those of the tongue, ears, eyes, brain, heart, lungs, liver, spleen, uterus, and mucous and serous membranes, as well as those of every other part of the system, but never into nonconductors, or adipose substance with which they are surrounded.

When the glands of a limb or organ begin to enlarge by the increase of their excretions and secretions and consequent expansions of their electric fluids, they excite a disposition in others of other organs to enlarge and expand their fluids by direct or indirect sympathy as it happens to commence in a limb near the

surface of the body or in an organ, and generally produce an exaltation in the inclinations and sensations proportioned to the perfection of the glandular organization—the extent of the tuberculations or power of their sympathies and are sometimes so strong as to resist or control the ideas excited by external objects.

They are the organs of sensations which are communicated to the sensorium by their electric fluids through one set of nerves, and produce inclinations which are communicated from the sensorium to them by the same means through another.

CAUSE OF TUBERCULA.

The common cause of tubercula of the organs and limbs, is the frequent changes in the different states of the electric fluid, in the glands or elementary organs of motion, secretion and excretion, from frequent changes in the electric states of the atmosphere, and modifications of the electric fluids, secretions, and excretions by heat and cold.

In cloudy and damp weather the atmosphere is in a negative state of electricity, when patients with tubercula have more pain and feel more dull and heavy than they do when the atmosphere is clear and dry and in a positive state. For when the atmosphere changes from the positive to the negative state, the body changes at the same time from the positive to the negative state. When attractions and contractions commence in the tuberculated organs and limbs, and produce dull or aching pains, which torture such patients more or less, until the atmosphere changes from the negative to the positive state; when the pains cease and they arise from their cots, throw open the doors, and walk abroad with bouyant spirits.

NATURAL REMEDIES.

FOR

CHRONIC TUBERCULA.

The surface of all animate bodies in motion, are in a negative, and their centre in a relative positive state. The glands of the skin or surface, and those of the serous membranes covering the external surfaces of the organs, excrete an acid fluid, æri-form or aqueous, in a negative, and those of the internal surfaces, or mucous membranes of the alimentary canal, and other organs, excrete an alkaline fluid in a positive state, for the purpose of maintaining these surfaces, in these different states of electricity. The intermediate glands of the organs and limbs, belonging to the excreting and secreting system, excrete and secrete other fluids, for different purposes; and these arrangements are necessary to support animal life, and when they are interrupted, the body suffers, or life is endangered in proportion to the extent, or violence of these interruptions.

Every kind of inanimate matter, is in a positive, or negative, or neuter state, and the true and natural mode of reducing or curing tubercula of the organs and limbs, is to apply a kind of positive matter (over a certain extent of the surface, where the motion from the surface to the diseased organ or limb is direct,) that will maintain it in a positive state. And at the same time administer negative matter internally, that will increase the attractions and contractions in the organs and limbs.

All the effect produced by the remedies recommended in medical books, if they happen to have any in this disease, is in exact proportion as they happen to correspond in some degree with these principles and remedies.

The alkalies and the acids, and some of their compounds with other matter, are examples of positive and negative matter; and repel and attract each other under favorable circumstances, with forces proportioned to their quantities in given spaces. Those that I use called Galen's pills and plaster, are the most active of some of these compounds, among which are those with gold in a negative, and iron in a positive state.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
THE
NATURAL OR ELECTRIC REMEDIES
CALLED
GALEN'S PILLS AND PLASTER.

One Pill must be taken night and morning, during three weeks, after which, one pill every night, excepting cases of children under three years and over one year and a half, when half of a pill only must be given every night on going to bed, until the disease is cured, no matter what the state of the stomach or intestines. In cases of children under a year and a half old and over three months, a quarter of a pill may be taken at bed-time in any convenient vehicle.

No dieting is necessary or proper during the use of these pills; but on the contrary the most nourishing food must be taken in all cases where the stomach will bear it, and it will always be borne after a few days use of the pills.

Directions for using the Plaster in white swelling of the limbs, jaw and neck, and in ulcers and abscesses.

The plaster must be spread *very* thin (it is no matter how thin) on the rough side of a piece of oil cloth, or on very thin and soft leather, or on glazed cotton or linen cloth, and of a size sufficient to cover the tubercles, ulcers, abscesses, or white swellings or painful part of the system and applied to them and removed and renewed once in every day, either by adding a very little more of the plaster, and what will be barely sufficient to give it a new surface, or by spreading a new plaster.

If on removing the plaster much of it should adhere to the skin, it may be washed off with soap, and the plaster re-applied, and this course must be pursued until the tubercles, ulcers, abscesses or white swellings are removed. Small vesicles appear under the plaster in a few days after it is applied filled with lymph, but they soon disappear, and others are formed and disappear, and require no attention whatever.

Directions for using the Plaster in cases where the disease is affecting the organs, or in consumption, dyspepsia, &c.

In tubercula, or what is called scrofula or chronic disease affecting the head or face, the plaster must be applied to the middle and upper part of the back of the neck or upper cervical vertebræ—in consumption, and also 'chronic disease of the heart (hypertrophy) it must be applied over the lower half of the neck and extend down between the shoulders over the first, second and third joint of the neck, or dorsal vertebræ,—in dyspepsia it must be applied over the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth joints of the back between the shoulders—in chronic disease of the liver or liver complaint, it must be applied from a point half way between the shoulders, to the joints of the small of the back, or sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth dorsal—in chronic disease of the spleen (enlargement or ague-cake) it must be applied in the same place—in the intestines and mesentery or chronic diarrhœa, it must be applied over the eleventh and twelfth dorsal and first and second lumbar vertebræ—in the uterus or chronic disease of this organ or leucorrhœa, chlorosis or menorrhagia, it must be applied over all the joints of the small of the back or lumbar vertebræ. In such cases, the leather or cloth for the plaster may be cut five inches wide, and spread three inches wide, leaving a margin on the sides and ends of about an inch, and must be renewed by adding a little more of the plaster, as often as the plaster becomes loose and does not adhere. If the plaster is renewed very often, or oftener than once in two or three days, it will in some cases make the back very sore, and in such cases it may be discontinued two or three days, or until the sores it produced are healed and then re-applied as before, and their use continued until the disease is cured.

When white swellings of the joints or limbs over which these plasters are applied are cured, they are always smaller than the corresponding well joints or limbs, unless from long continued disease the bones of a joint or limb have before its application become permanently enlarged.

These remedies cure all the cases of the different forms of tubercula and in all their stages; to wit: Tuberculous or scrofulous sore eyes, and ulcers of the cornea—ulcers of the ears—disease of the antrum and nose—tinea capitis or scald head—king's evil in the neck—mercurial disease or chronic enlargement of the tongue and tonsils—chronic enlargement of the breast, or mamma including cancer in its first stage—phthisic or consumption—hypertrophy of, or chronic enlargement of the heart—dyspepsia, or chronic disease of the stomach—chronic disease of the liver,

or liver complaint—tabes mesenterica, or chronic diarrhœa—chronic disease of the uterus, or leucorrhœa, chlorosis, menorrhagia, and incipient cancer of the uterus—ulcerated legs, fever sores—disease of the spine, disease of the hip joint—white swellings of the joints or limbs, and morbid alterations of structure in the synovial membranes or cases where one of these forms are complicated with the same disease in one or more organs, *excepting* a few only in the last part of the last stage, and accompanied with irreparable injury or loss of substance as in cases of white swelling of the thigh, which from long continued disease has become ulcerated and excavated to a great extent between the hip and knee, or between the knee and ankle, and in cases where one or both lungs have become literally crammed with tubercles, or are in large clusters and in a mature state, or in cases of large excavations in the lungs and cases of a similar nature. These are all the same and different forms of chronic tubercula or what is called scrofula, affecting different parts of the system from the same causes, requiring the same remedies or treatment; but for which a great variety of treatment is recommended in medical books founded on suppositions of various causes, for the same or different forms which sometimes palliate, but rarely cure any of its forms; nature, however, sometimes modifies or cures it by change of season or climate.

There are seventy-five Pills in a box, a number sufficient, with a box of Plaster, to last a patient seven weeks, and to cure any of the recent cases of the disease in any of its forms. In cases, however, of long continuance, or in its last stage, it will sometimes from obvious causes, which I have not room here to explain, require two or three boxes of each.

These remedies which I have used in my practice for more than twenty years, and during the time I have been investigating the phenomena of tubercula, and about which there is no mistake are very active, but never produce any injurious or disagreeable effect upon the stomach, or any other part of the system, or any other that is noticed by such patients except a steady improvement in all the symptoms dependant on chronic tubercula.

The cure commences immediately, or very soon after the commencement of the use of the remedies, and their action continues steadily and forcibly, and cannot be easily diverted from their purpose, and the cure progresses steadily, with a steady increase of strength and flesh, unless it is retarded by colds which sometimes retard, but rarely, or never prevent a cure.

There are other chronic diseases which belong to this class besides those before noticed, but as I have not had an opportunity of using these remedies in them in a sufficient number of

cases of each, to make a certain test of their action, a further notice of them will be deferred to a future period, excepting only one, that of Goitre, or swelling of and over the thyroid gland, or common swelled neck of females, very prevalent in some districts of country.

In cases of this disease, of not more than a few months continuance, these remedies remove the swelling, in from five to seven weeks, and in cases too where Iodine internally and its external application in the form of ointment entirely fail. In cases of long continuance, a box of these remedies reduce the swelling about one third, where it remains stationary.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CASES.

The number of cases published in this pamphlet, amount to more than thirty, and I should be pleased to give the whole number in which they have been used; but am unable to do so, in consequence of not having kept an account of their number until last year (1835.) Their yearly number was at first very few, and confined to the common and acknowledged cases of scrofula; but their number has gradually increased during a period of more than twenty years, and must now amount to several hundred. Their number, from the 1st of January, 1835, to the 31st of December of the same year, amounted to one hundred and sixty-three.

The following is a list of cases during that year, affecting the different organs and limbs, viz.

Neck,	18
Neck and eyes,	2
Neck, nose and spine,	1
Neck, tongue, tonsils, and right leg,	1
Neck, jaw, tonsils, ear, cerebellum, breast, heart, stomach, uterus, one arm and both legs,	1
Neck and lung,	2
Neck and Stomach,	1
Neck and mesentery,	3
Tongue, tonsils, and uvula,	1

Tongue, tonsils and right leg,	1
Nose and face,	1
Lungs, (first stage)	21
Lungs, last stage with tubercles in a mature state,	1
Lungs, with excavations,	5
Lungs and both legs, and one ankle, with excavation of both lungs,	1
Heart,	3
Heart and liver,	4
Stomach,	19
Stomach and lungs,	5
Liver,	18
Kidney, (left)	1
Liver and kidney, (right,)	1
Liver and stomach,	4
Liver with abscess,	3
Mesentery,	1
Uterus and legs,	3
Uterus and lungs,	2
Uterus and stomach	7
Joints and limbs,	31
Unknown,	1

Whole number of cases in 1835, 163

Of these cases the number cured is 154

Cases not cured, in consequence of not using the remedies a sufficient length of time, 3

Cases which have died, 6

Of the cases which have died, the first was that of Master N. of Columbus, aged 16 or 17 years, whom I never saw, and of whose case I know nothing, except that it was about ten years since it commenced.

The second case was that of Mrs. B. of M. in the last part of the last stage of tubercula of the mesentery, with a frightful marasmus.

The 3d case was that of Mrs. K. of M. with a cancer of the uterus in a state of ulceration, complicated with abscess of the liver, which was discharging matter through the right side in four places.

The 4th case was that of Mr. W. W. of M. Michigan, with tuberculated right leg, left hand, heart, and scalp over the right frontal, and right parietal bones. The leg and also the scalp ulcerated in two places. He died of compression of the brain, in consequence of the injudicious use of nitrate of silver, which had been frequently applied by the direction of his physicians, to the

upper part of the parietal bone, and penetrated through it to the brain, as shown by dissection.

The 5th case was that of Mrs. S. of Cincinnati, with tuberculated left lung in a mature state, and 6th the case of Mrs. C. of Cincinnati, with hypertrophy of the heart, and excavation of both lungs.

In tubercula of the lungs, or consumption, the tubercles are generally found occupying the upper portion of the lungs, and the left lung more frequently than the right, in the proportion of about two to one. They are frequently formed in clusters, like clusters of grapes; but at other times, are either seen thinly scattered about in one, or in one and a part of another, or in both lungs, but at other times one or both lungs are nearly everywhere filled with them, and are in this organ generally of the size of peas, when they have arrived to their mature state. They are the glands or elementary organs of motion and excretion, which begin to increase in size, by the force of the increase of their excretions, in consequence of obstructions to the natural course of these excretions and when their excretory action ceases, their fluids which are inclosed in separate layers of thin membrane, begin to harden, and in a few days or weeks have the color and hardness of old cheese, and cut like it. They then begin to soften in the middle of these round bodies of cheesy matter, covered with a common membrane, when the whole mass is gradually changed into a thin fluid, mixed with cheesy matter, which soon makes its way into the bronchial or air tubes, and excites cough and expectoration of tuberculous matter. Sometimes, however, although rarely, it makes its way into the cavity of the pleura, and produces pneumato-thorax.

In the cases where there are only a few tubercles in the lungs, and at a sufficient distance from each, to prevent them from breaking into each other, and one or two soften down, and produce a small excavation; they do not necessarily endanger life, for in such cases they may and do live many years, although they may have two or three such excavations form every year.

In the cases where they are in clusters, and after one has softened down and produced a small excavation, others adjoining it soften down and break into it, and in a few days or weeks, produce in this way excavations proportioned to the size of the clusters, and these may be from half an inch, to two inches in diameter, and when the whole of one or both lungs are nearly everywhere crowded with tubercles in a mature state, a large excavation is generally formed which might contain an orange.

All these cases are curable with the natural remedies, in the first or formative stage of these tubercles; but when there is a

general accumulation of them, or they are in large clusters in a mature state; or in cases where they have softened down, and produced a large excavation, they are alike incurable, either from the injury done by their great accumulation, or from an irreparable excavation; but when they are in clusters not exceeding an inch in diameter, and whether they have softened down or not, they may, and do recover, as is proved by the stethoscope, and by dissections, in cases where they have recovered from this disease, and afterwards died with another.

The above observations apply generally to tubercula of the liver, and need not be repeated. I may, however, remark that tuberculous matter from excavations in the liver, generally makes its way into the intestines or stomach, and at other times either to the surface of the skin on the right side, or into the cavity of the peritoneum.

Hæmoptysis or hemorrhage from the lungs frequently accompanies consumption, and when blood is raised in small quantities not much exceeding a wine glass full, it is generally exhaled from the mucous membrane of the bronchia, in place of its ordinary excretions, and is commonly a slight infection requiring little or no attention; but when raised in larger quantities, it is almost always the consequence of the affusion of blood into the air cells; and is an affection which from its exact resemblance to the affusion of blood in the brain, in apoplexy, is now called pulmonary apoplexy.

These organs into which the blood has been affused, are larger than natural, and are in clusters, and occupy a circumscribed space, commonly from one to three inches in diameter, in the centre of which a clot of blood is sometimes found.

Hemorrhage from the lungs, may also be produced by an aneurism breaking into the bronchia, or by the rupture of a blood vessel in an excavation; but these cases are very rare, and quickly followed by death.

It will be seen by the foregoing list of cases in 1835, that the number of those affecting the lungs is 37, and that of this number, 21 were in the first stage, one in the last stage with tubercles in a mature state, and six in the last stage with excavations. And that of the whole number in this year, two only died, and those, cases in the last stage.

From these data, which correspond very nearly with those of former years, the importance of commencing the use of the natural remedies in the early stage of the disease in the organ, and the uncertainty of the result when in the last stage will also be seen. Of the whole number of cases affecting the neck, called *King's Evil*, and which must now amount to more than 200,

not one has been lost, but all have been cured excepting the few now under treatment. And the result has been the same in the cases affecting other parts of the system, excepting a few only in the last stage, like those before noticed, with irreparable injury, or loss of substance.

The bones like the muscles and other parts of the body, are formed with glands, with their vessels and nerves, but have solid, instead of the soft connecting substance of the organs, membranes, muscles and skin, for the purpose of covering and protecting some, and supporting every part of the whole system. And when tubercula or white swellings commence in them, the disease goes through its natural order as it does in the organs, membranes, muscles and skin, of tuberculation and ulceration, or tuberculation and then hypertrophy or general swelling and abscess. In its active state in bones of very hard texture, the pain is sometimes very violent and of the kind called spasmodic in consequence of their slow and difficult expansion, but there is generally but little pain, and with long intervals of ease, and when in the course of the disease the elementary organs of which the bones are formed, are destroyed by ulceration, the small excavations once occupied by them are very conspicuous, and the channels of their vessels and nerves easily traced.

In consequence of their being no generally known remedy for tubercula, it is the practice in this Country, and in Europe, and in the Hospital and Country practice, to amputate or cut off the limbs in cases of tubercula or white swellings of the joints or limbs, whenever the disease is supposed to have advanced so far as to endanger life. The relief in such cases is, however, generally very temporary as the disease is commonly soon developed in another joint, limb, or organ, and such patients consequently receive from such severe operations but a brief immunity from pain and death. In the case given of Mr. J. S. of Preble county, the thigh was amputated for a white swelling of the right knee; but the disease soon after attacked him in the left hip, and then in the left foot, when that of the hip became passive. If in this case the left leg, like the thigh of the right side, had been amputated on account of the disease in the foot, according to the common practice, the disease in the hip would have quickly become active and Mr. J. S. soon numbered with the dead.

This case with that of Miss M. G. of Springfield, with acute white swellings of the heel; Mr. D. C. of the same place, with the same disease in the knee; and Master W. L. of Madison, with the disease in all the limbs and many of the joints, with a great variety of similar cases, show what is effected by the natural rem-

edies, without amputation. And I may here remark that on examining the cases of amputation for tubercula of the joints and limbs reported in the London Medico Chirurgical Review, during the last ten years, and including those that are called by different names, but really the same disease, there can be little or no doubt, but at least three fourths of the number, would have been rendered unnecessary, if the use of these remedies had been commenced even at as late a period as that in which they were performed, and this opinion is hazarded with the full knowledge of the fact that these reports were principally from the Hospitals of London and Paris, and that these operations were performed by, or with the advice of Physicians and Surgeons, who rank not only among the first, but as the elite of our art. The tuberculous or scrofulous, diathesis or taint, is destroyed by the natural remedies but remains in the system after these operations and the disease propagated to other organs and limbs.

It will be seen on an examination of the cases, that those of Females affecting the uterus, or the Female complaints, were all complicated with the disease in some other organ or limb; and it may be useful to remark here, that the natural remedies cure it uniformly, whether complicated or not, and from rendering the blood more florid, as uniformly imparts a more florid hue to the skin.

This disease in the different organs and limbs, consigns to a premature grave, its thousands every year in the United States alone, of the most amiable, talented and fairest portion of our race, and an estimate may be formed of the value of these new symptoms and remedies to the community, from the well known fact, that little or no reliance can be placed on the common manner of distinguishing the disease, or in the remedies for it, known to the profession, or recommended in any of our medical books.

A great majority of the cases that have been cured by the electric or natural remedies, were first treated by other Physicians, and besides Mercury and Iodine, had been under the use of a great variety of other remedies, and when these failed, many of the patients had resorted to Root, Steam, Charm, Indian and Cancer Doctors, and to an endless variety of Elixirs of health, Purifiers of the blood, Cough Drops, Panaceas, Catholicons and Indian Specifics, and continued their use until they became satisfied of the futility of such remedies.

Some of these patients had taken from one to thirteen bottles of Swaim's Panacea, a compound of Syrup of Sarsaparilla and muriate of Mercury and imitation of the long known Lisbon diet drink. And although from its frequent failure very little dependence is now placed upon it, there can be no doubt that it some-

times exercises a favorable influence upon this class of diseases.

The importance of this subject to the community is so great, as to justify me in again reminding the reader that the new symptoms I have given of this disease in the different organs and limbs, are the natural and only scientific ones, and are consequently invariable, and never deceive, like those given in other medical works. There is no mystery about these symptoms,* which demonstrate the unity of chronic diseases, by which the practice is greatly simplified, and a knowledge of it easily attained; and that the remedies are the natural and only scientific ones, and may be depended upon in all the cases of the disease, with the exceptions mentioned in the chapter on the use of them.

As an illustration of the uncertainty of the common symptoms I may observe here, that dyspepsia is frequently mistaken for chronic inflammation of the liver, and female complaints for consumption, and vice versa. And besides there are no symptoms given in other medical books, by which to distinguish the disease in the brain, and some other parts of the system.

In examining patients with chronic diseases, it should not be forgotten that the disease is sometimes in an active, but *most commonly* in a passive state. If the disease was constantly in an active state, they would die with it in a few weeks like patients with acute diseases instead of living as they do months, and sometimes years. We can always tell in an instant, whether it is in an active or passive state, in the organs by pressure in the proper places on the spine. If the disease is active the pain produced by the pressure, will dart into the diseased organ with a violence proportioned to the intensity of the disease, but if it is in a passive state, pressure produces pain in the spine only, which does not dart into the diseased organ as in its active state and is more or less severe in proportion to the progress of the disease.

I shall add from my case book a variety of other cases affecting the different organs and limbs, for the double purpose of showing the natural symptoms of the disease, and the action of the natural remedies; and in a manner so plain as to enable any person of common education and capacity to distinguish the disease and apply the remedies.

* See pages ten and eleven, and the chapter on the causes of the symptoms.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC TUBERCULA.

It will be observed, on an examination of the cases, that large tubercles, as well as those of a smaller size, were always found on one or both sides of the neck, and always on the same side with the disease, except those in the cavities of the cranium or abdomen; and in those cases there was always more or less pain along the cervical, dorsal, or lumbar vertebræ. This pain is sometimes severe, but at others slight, and is generally described as a mere aching sensation, and is always intermittent,—is sometimes felt and at others not, but if we press with our fingers or thumb upon the sides of these vertebræ, one after another, such pressure will produce pain, and if the disease is active, or there is pain in the organ at the time, it will on every repetition of the pressure dart into the diseased organ with a violence proportioned to the intensity of the disease, and it darts with such violence in some of its severe forms in the central organs, as to render it dangerous to apply strong pressure, as it would in such cases be easy in this way to extinguish life, and moderate pressure sufficient to hold the action of the heart and lungs suspended until it is removed.

White swellings arise over tubercles, from infiltration of the absorbent vessels, and in the common form, are slow in their progress, with little pain in the first stage of the disease, and that of the dull or aching kind, with long intervals of ease; and have a more or less hard, and always an elastic or puffy feel. In its active or acute state in the organs viscera and limbs, the symptoms are the same, except it is more rapid in its course, and the pain more or less violent and spasmodic, with short intervals of ease.

CASES.

TUBERCULA OF THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. M. W——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 34 years. I was called to see her, August 22, 1834. She is above the middle stature, dark complexion and slender form, but has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health until about the first of June last, when she began to be feeble, and this feebleness continued, and in the last week in July began to cough, and in a few days after began to expectorate a thin and semi-transparent glutinous matter and it was not until yesterday morning that the appearance of this matter changed to a yellow white color, and raised in a much larger quantity than usual, which now gave alarm for her safety and induced her to seek for assistance. Her cough too had been attended with some degree of hoarseness after a few of the first days, and had increased so much that it was now with great difficulty that she could raise her voice above a whisper. Her flesh is wasting rapidly, and in the last few days has had a little fever in the afternoon and evening with a flush on her cheeks, and has begun to sweat in the after part of the night.

The catamenia has disappeared, and her eye has the clear and glassy appearance and expression which gives to her countenance that peculiar vivacity so characteristic of consumption. She has a tubercle of the size of a pea on the upper and outer side of the left lower jaw, and another of twice the size on the lower part of the neck, and near the clavicle of the right side, and both very sore or tender. Pressure on the lower cervical vertebræ produces pain, which darts from there into the chest, and pressure on the tubercle near the clavicle produces pain which darts under the clavicle.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster. The plaster 12 inches long and five broad, to be applied over the last cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ. One pill to be taken night and morning for one week, and then one every night, with the constant use of flannel chemise and drawers, and to continue her usual exercise and exposure to the atmosphere.

Her cough and hoarseness soon began to subside, and in about four weeks they had very nearly ceased, and she had gained con-

siderable strength, when she took a severe cold, which increased her cough and hoarseness, and lessened her strength, but they began to subside again in a few days and soon disappeared.

October 28th. Examined her chest again with the stethoscope and found that the respiratory murmur which at first was only heard very slightly in the lower part, and only in a few places in the upper part of the lungs was now clear and distinct over their whole extent, but yet not as loud as natural.

November 14th. The tubercles which were at first nearly round and hard, have flattened down and nearly disappeared. The respiration is now as loud as natural over the whole extent of both lungs. She has no cough unless she gets a little cold, and then it is very slight, and no more than common when enjoying good health, and has entirely lost the consumptive aspect of her countenance, and has nearly regained her usual flesh and strength.

December 15th. Catamenia has re-appeared after an absence of four months, and her health in all respects perfectly restored.

Her mother and two sisters have died with consumption.

Oct. 22, 1836. Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

CONSUMPTION—HEMOPTYSIS.

D. S. of ———, of spare habit, feeble constitution and light complexion, aged 46 years. He had inflammation of the right lung in December, 1831, from which he recovered, and in the first part of November, 1833, felt at different times, a dull pain in the middle portion of the same lung, attended with a slight cough, which increased gradually until the 14th of December, when on taking a severe cold, it became very violent, and was attended with some pain in the head, with depression of spirit. These symptoms continued, and on the morning of the 20th, he raised, or coughed up in a few minutes, about a wine glass full of a thick white or greyish coloured matter, and in less than 48 hours after had an attack of hemoptysis, which continued about

an hour, when it nearly ceased, the expectoration being now only tinged with blood. He had now great thirst, strength much exhausted, countenance pale and haggard, with a slight flush upon the cheek, pulse quick, and has a number of tubercles of the size of a pea, and very hard, on the right side of the neck, and on the back part of the upper and lower jaw, besides a large submaxillary one, under the jaw of the same side. Pressure on this last tubercle produces pain, which darts into the right lung and right tonsil, which is so much enlarged as to produce difficult and painful deglutition. He had also an aching sensation between the shoulders, and pressure on the right side of the last cervical and last dorsal vertebræ produces pain which darts into the right lung, and there is some soreness along the second and third dorsal also. Diagnosis. Tubercula and excavation of middle portion of right lung, and tubercula of right tonsil.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster, ten inches long and five broad over the cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ.

His cough and expectoration which was sometimes coloured with blood, began to subside in about twenty four hours, and in seven weeks entirely disappeared, and his health restored.

Dec. 24. His health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK,

INTESTINES AND MESENTERY.

KING'S EVIL—MARASMUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Mr. J. R. of H——, Ohio, merchant, of slender habit, and light complexion, aged 30 years. Called to see him November 5th, 1833. He has tubercles and ulcers on both sides of the neck, the tubercles very large, and has also an enlargement of the abdomen, with irregular fever and diarrhœa, and is pale and much emaciated.

The disease commenced a few months since after an attack of bilious fever. His father died with the same disease in Cincinnati, about two years ago, and he lost a brother with consumption in 1826, and a few months past a sister, and has another brother

in the last stage of this disease. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the neck, intestines and mesentery. Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster. His fever and diarrhoea disappeared in a few days, and his health soon began to improve, and in six weeks he was restored, and has gained during this time considerable flesh and strength.

January 12th, 1835. The brother mentioned above in the last stage of consumption is dead, and also another sister with the same disease. The elder brother and sister, as well as these last, resided in the state of Maryland, and under the common treatment, the one residing here, like those in Maryland, would have long since been numbered with the dead.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS, LIVER, STOMACH, TONSILS, PALATE AND CEREBELLUM.

Mrs. T. S——, of F. Butler Co. Ohio, aged 31 years. She came to see me Aug. 14, 1836, and says she has been out of health about 5 years. The examination in her case was commenced as usual, by an examination of the spine, and first, of the first cervical vertebræ.

Pressure on a small tubercle of the right side of it produced severe pain, which darted into the right side of the throat, and right side of the head. Pressure on the left side of it produced pain which darted into the left side of her throat. Pressure on the sides of the second joint also produced pain, which darted into the upper and front part of the neck. Pressure on the 2, 3, 4, and 5 dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach. Pressure on the right side of the 7, 8 and 9th produced severe pain, which darted into the right side, in the region of the liver. Pressure on the 2, 3, 4 and 5 lumbar; produced severe pain also, which darted into the region of the uterus. Pressure on the other cervical dorsal and lumber vertebræ, produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now examined the line of glands along the neck, and under

the jaws, and found them very much enlarged, and told her that her tonsils and palate were enlarged, and that she had dyspepsia, chronic inflammation of the liver, and leucorrhœa, besides swellings of some of her limbs.

She said that was right, and that the disease commenced in the uterus five years before, and about a year after, it commenced in her liver, and a few months after that, in her stomach; and that it was now nearly a year since it began to affect her throat and head, and about three months since her ankles and legs began to swell. It is now a year since her catamenia disappeared, and they have not since returned. On examining her throat, found the tonsils and palate very much enlarged, and the tongue one third larger than natural. The tonsils are very sensible to pressure, and have, with the palate and rest of the throat, a dark red color, and during the last few weeks the act of deglutition, or of swallowing solid food, has been difficult and painful. She has had more or less pain in the right side of her head with dizziness, during the last few months. She is also very pale, feeble and emaciated. A number of physicians have attended her one after another, for a long time, but the disease continued to make progress, and after years of suffering, which can only be appreciated by persons of her sex, she is now in the last part of the last stage, and death, under the common treatment, will now soon close the scene. Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster. One plaster to be applied over the 1, 2 and 3 joints of the neck, and of a length sufficient to extend from ear to ear. One 5 inches wide and 16 inches long to extend from the 6th joint of the neck, to the 10th dorsal; and another over all the lumbar vertebræ, and also to use the pills according to the directions in the pamphlet.

I now told her as I commonly do, that she *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in from three days to a week, she would notice it distinctly, and would in that time be able to eat any kind of food, with a good appetite, and without any disturbance of the stomach; and that in from eight to ten weeks she must be entirely well.

I never saw or heard of this patient, or her husband, before she called on me at the above date, and never saw or heard of her again until Oct. 24, when in passing near her residence, I called to see her. Her husband, on my enquiring after her health, before I went into the house, told me, he "believed she was about well." On making the same enquiry of her, she told me she "believed she was entirely well," and on my asking her if there was no mistake about it, she told me "no, she thought there could be none," and asked me to "observe the difference in the color of her skin, and the flesh she had gained," and then presented to

me one arm, to see how hard or solid the flesh was. She also observed "that her catamenia had returned, and that she had been twice since she saw me as regular in that way, as she ever was," and besides "that she commenced work as usual when she was well, about two weeks since, and had in that time done a great deal of work, which did not appear to injure her."

I told her that it all looked very fair, but that the change appeared so very great in so short a time, that I would like to examine her back, and see if there was no mistake about it. She told me I might as much as I was a mind to, for she "thought it was perfectly sound." I accordingly examined it in the usual way, and found she was right.

It will be observed that in describing the cases, and the effects of these remedies, I have generally been very brief, but have said more of this case in consequence of its great importance to females; for the disease generally commences in them at an adult age, in the uterus, as it did in this case, and then, after a few months or years, is extended to other organs and limbs.

The above case is not an uncommon one, for the day previous to the one on which I prescribed for this case, I was called to prescribe for another.

Mrs. W. F. of the town of R. aged 21 years, in all respects like it, excepting the tonsils and tubercles in the upper part of the neck, which were much larger. After, however, the common remedies had entirely failed in her case, she was induced to try the effects of travelling, and visited some of the principal eastern cities—got the advice of some of the physicians of those cities, and on her return her husband came to me, and told me that "he wanted me to call and see her, as he had become satisfied that she must die, unless I could save her." I accordingly visited her, and commenced and went through with the examination of the spine in the same way as in the case of Mrs. S., and then described to her the disease in the different organs and limbs, and prescribed the same remedies. I then, as in the case of Mrs. S. told her she must commence getting well immediately, and the cure would continue steadily, unless it was retarded by colds, and that she must be well in 10 or 12 weeks.

She accordingly commenced getting well as I had told her. I called once in 2 or 3 weeks to see her progress, and the last time, the day after I called on Mrs. S. and found her situation, in all respects like Mrs. S.—'s, excepting her tonsils and the tubercles under the jaws, which, although greatly reduced, had not entirely disappeared—and she was directed to continue the use of the remedies. Dec. 4. The tubercles, I have learnt

from her mother, have disappeared, and her health entirely restored.

Mrs. A. H. of Louisville, Ky, aged 21 years. She like the above cases, has the disease affecting the liver, stomach, uterus, tongue, tonsils and palate. It commenced in the stomach about four years ago, and soon extended to the liver, and about two and a half years since, to the uterus, and a few months since to her throat. She like Mrs. W. F. after the use of a great variety of remedies, recommended by her physicians, went to one of the eastern cities. She, however, returned a few months after, and gradually growing worse, was in a few weeks confined to her bed. The disease continued to make progress, and in a few weeks more a number of physicians were called in consultation. but her symptoms continued to grow worse. Galen's Pills and Plaster were now prescribed. She commenced getting well immediately after, and in a few days was able to sit up and walk her room, and in two weeks was promenading the streets. It is now (Nov. 8, 1836,) only five weeks since she commenced the use of these remedies, and although the usual time has not elapsed to perfect a cure, she has gained so much flesh and strength, as to make her appear to a stranger, as well and in as good spirits as any other person. Yet she is rather thin or slender, and has not regained her natural fleshiness, and pressure on the 1 and 2 cervical, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and 7, 8 and 9 dorsal, and 3 and 4 lumbar, produces pain. Continue the remedies.

December. 16th. Her face has now the full and rounded form, and she has fully regained her natural flesh. On applying pressure now on each of the vertebræ, along the whole line of the spinal column, it produced no pain or effect whatever. Her health is now in all respects fully re-established, and directed the remedies to be discontinued.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER.

AND

STOMACH.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Mrs. C. of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, aged 22 years, called to consult us on the subject of what she called her liver complaint, June 9th, 1833. She has a dull pain in the region of the liver, which is felt more or less almost every day, and at times she feels the same kind of pain in the right shoulder, and at other times in the left. She has also every few days some acidity and pain and soreness in the stomach, with habitual costiveness, requiring the almost daily use of purgative medicines, and is feeble, and has a pale, sallow, dejected and sickly countenance, and marasmus much advanced.

The disease commenced more than two years ago, when she was placed under the charge of a physician, who prescribed for her the usual remedies of blue pills, blistering, nitric acid, nitromuriatic acid wash, and cathartics, etc.

These remedies were continued with various success, she being sometimes better for a few weeks, and then again worse, until about three months since, when they were abandoned.

On examining the spine, pressure on the sides of the 5th dorsal vertebræ produced pain, which darted through the chest into the stomach, but with little violence. Pressure on the right side of the 8th and 9th dorsal, produced pain which darted into the region of the liver. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver and stomach.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster. In seven weeks according to agreement, she came to me again, and in good health, and so much altered, as to appear like another person. She had lost entirely the pale, sallow and dejected countenance, and has gained considerable flesh, bowels regular, and has now all the sprightliness or vivacity in her countenance peculiar to her sex.

TUBERCULA OF THE SCALP.

TINEA CAPITIS—SCALD HEAD.

Miss A. T——, of Sycamore, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged ten years, called to see her April 29th, 1833. She has *Tinea Capitis*, or Scald Head. The ulceration and scabbing is extensive, and the Scalp in two places much swollen and painful, and it is now two years since the disease commenced, and has tubercles on both sides of her neck.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster, but previous to applying the plaster, directed the use of the common fermenting poultice to the scalp, to be renewed morning and evening, until the swelling and ulceration disappears, and then to mix with the plaster an equal quantity of lard, and rub a little of it into the scalp, night and morning, and to continue the use of it six weeks. At the end of this time, the disease was apparently cured, and it has not to this time, (November 13th,) re-appeared, and the cure appears permanent.

Master L. T. had the same disease at the same time, in which the same remedies were prescribed, and the cure of this case, like that of his sister, appears to be permanent, and the scalp in both cases appears perfectly natural, and is every where covered with hair.

This disease is frequently propagated from the scalp to the joints and limbs, and more frequently to the hip joint than any other. And when from any cause the disease is lessened in the scalp, the danger of its attacking the limbs is increased in the same proportion, unless the scrofulous taint is destroyed at the same time.

Parents, therefore, who have children affected with this form of the disease, are admonished to be very cautious in allowing any person (no matter what his pretensions may be,) to prescribe local applications for it, who does not know, and prescribe at the same time, the natural remedy internally to destroy the scrofulous diathesis.

TUBERCULA OF THE HIP JOINT.

DISEASE OF THE HIP JOINT.

Master J. C———, aged 14 years; called to see him November 20th, 1828. He had been complaining of pain in his right knee, with a little lameness every two or three days, during the last two weeks, but is now confined to his bed, with pain in his right hip. He lays on his left side, with his thighs drawn up, and every attempt to move the limb, produces pain in the hip, and cannot bear pressure on the joint or in the groin, and on comparing this joint with the left, there was no swelling or enlargement, but on the contrary, it appears rather less or flattened on the out side of the joint, and the limb appears shorter than the other. He has some fever—is very irritable, and has tubercles on the right sides of the neck and in the groin.

Prescribed Galen's Pills, and a large poultice over the hip and groin, to be renewed once in four hours. November 21st. Pain abated, discontinued the poultice, and applied Galen's Plaster over the hip and groin.

November 23d. Pain in the joint much less, and rests better during the night, and on removing the plaster, the hip and groin were covered with small vesicles and ulcerations. The same plaster was spread again by adding a little more to it, and repeated.

November 26th. He continues better, but the joint is yet very painful, in every attempt to move it. The same course was continued, and in four weeks he was able to sit up, and in two weeks more, was able to walk with a little lameness, from which he entirely recovered in a few days, and without any shortening of the limb.

TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT HIP, AND FOOT,

AFTER AMPUTATION FOR TUBERCULA OF RIGHT
KNEE.

Mr. J. S. of Preble county, Ohio, of light complexion, aged 19 years, called on us September 19th, 1834. His right thigh was amputated about five years ago, on account of a white swelling of the right knee, soon after which he began to feel pain, sometimes in his left hip, and others in the knee, and these pains continued with varying severity, until about ten months ago, when his foot began to swell and to be painful. The pain in the hip and knee, then subsided. The white swelling is now large, and extends over the foot, and sides of the foot, and he has tubercles on both sides of his neck, and his health has continued feeble since the amputation. Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the hip joint and foot.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster. October 7th, the white swelling is gone excepting only a small abscess, which on being opened, discharged two tea-spoons full of tuberculous matter. The plaster was now re-applied, and the pills continued, and in three weeks the abscess was healed and his health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. C. of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, farmer aged 28 years; called upon us for advice, July 30th, 1834. He has dyspepsia, which commenced about five years since. The disease has been gradually growing worse every year, and during the last year and a half has been unable to labor, and confined the

most of this time to his house, and sometimes to his bed. His countenance is pale and sallow, and he is much emaciated.

Two physicians have prescribed for him, one after another, without any apparent benefit.

Pressure on the second, third and fourth dorsal vertebræ, produces pain which darts violently into the stomach.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach. Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster.

His health in a few days began to improve rapidly, and in six or seven weeks, the disease had entirely disappeared. A few days before he came to us he weighed 122 lbs, and in the last part of November following 163.

Mr. A. V. of Union, Butler county, Ohio, farmer aged 56 years, called on us April 28, 1833. He had been an industrious man of good habits, but had now dyspepsia, which commenced about two years ago, which is characterised by the usual symptoms in bad cases of distress and pain in the stomach, vomiting after his meals, costiveness and emaciation. The disease had been constantly but slowly growing worse, and he was now pale, feeble and greatly emaciated and had but little rest during the night, and was unable to labor. He had as usual in such cases applied to a number of physicians and used a variety of domestic remedies, but all to no purpose, and had nearly given up all hope of relief. The 3d, 4th, and 5th dorsal vertebræ tender, and pressure on them produces pain, but on their sides it is severe, and darts into the stomach.

Prescribed Galen's pills. His vomitings subsided in a few days his bowels became regular, and he soon began to gain strength, and in five or six weeks was able to perform his usual labor, but in July, in consequence of over doing himself as he expressed it, had a slight return of the vomitings, and came for another box of pills. These symptoms were again subdued in a few days, since which time he has enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health, and has all the spirit and ambition of men in early life.

TUBERCULA

OF THE

LIVER AND STOMACH.

Mr. W. H. merchant, of Louisville, Ky. aged 29 years, came up to me April —, 1836, and informed me that he had been out of health a number of years; when I told him, as I generally do patients with chronic diseases, that was all I wanted to hear about it, his case, as I would try to ascertain myself what his disease was, and where it was affecting him. He was pale, and on his removing his coat and vest, saw he was much emaciated. Pressure along the cervical vertebræ did not hurt him, but moderate pressure on the second dorsal produced severe pain, which darted into the stomach with such violence, as to produce excessive faintness for nearly half an hour. Pressure on the right side of the 7 and 8, and 8 and 9 dorsal, produced severe pain, which darted into the liver. Pressure on the other vertebræ, below these, produced no pain or effect whatever.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the liver and stomach. The disease, Mr. H. now informed me, commenced in the liver about five years ago, and about three years since extended to the stomach. He has consulted a number of physicians, east and west of the mountains, and has taken a great variety of remedies recommended by them, besides a great variety of nostrums, including Swaim's Panacea, but has been gradually growing worse, and so much so, that during the last year, he has not been able to take any food upon his stomach, excepting dry toast without butter, and cocoa.

Prescribed Galen's Pills and Plaster, and told him, as I commonly do, that he *must* commence getting well immediately, and that in about three days his stomach would bear, and he must commence eating any kind of food that his appetite craved, and that in one week, he might eat as much as it craved; and that in ten or twelve weeks, his health, flesh, and strength would be re-established. I did not see Mr. H. again until November 6, when I found him enjoying fine health.

TUBERCULA OF THE LIVER, STOMACH,

RIGHT KIDNEY, AND RIGHT SIDE OF THE SPINE.

Mr. W. merchant, of R. Ohio, aged 28^r years, called upon me May —, 1836, who told me he had been out of health a number of years, and had been growing much worse during the last few weeks,

On examining the spine, pressure on the 2, 3 and 4 dorsal, and on the right side of the 7 and 8, and 8 and 9 dorsal, produced pain. Pressure on the right side of the first lumbar produced pain, which here, on every repetition of the pressure, darted into the right kidney. There also appeared to be a swelling along the right side of the spine, extending from the 9th dorsal to the 5th lumbar vertebræ, which had a puffy or elastic feel, and on comparing this with the left side of the spine, this swelling and puffiness was very conspicuous. *Diagnosis.* Tubercula of the liver, stomach, right kidney and spine.

The disease, he informed me, commenced in the liver about three years before, and that it was about a year since it commenced in his stomach, and three weeks since it extended to his kidney, and gave him the most serious alarm for his safety. He has, as usual in such cases, consulted and employed a number of physicians in his case, and rigidly followed their prescriptions, and yet the disease in the liver continued to grow worse—was extended to the stomach, and had now extended to the right kidney, and right side of the spine. His constitution was now breaking down, and could not have borne him up under the use of the common remedies, more than a few weeks longer, when he must have been confined to his bed with a lumbar abscess, and then in a few weeks or months consigned to his grave.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. His health began to improve in a few days, and in about three months, the disease in the liver, stomach, kidney and white swelling of the spine disappeared, and his former good health re-established.

ACUTE TUBERCULA OF THE LEFT LEG.

SPINA VENTOSA.

Master W. L—, of Somers, Preble county, Ohio, aged 5 years. Called to see him October 11, 1834. He had a violent and spasmodic pain in the lower and forepart of the left leg with intervals of ease. The disease commenced five or six days before, and on examining his neck we found five or six large tubercles on the left side. A physician had been every day in attendance and had prescribed the usual antiphlogistic remedies including a blister over the swelling, but the pain continued to return with unabated violence; when he, in the horrors of his agony, continued to make the welkin ring with the melody of his voice.

Diagnosis. Acute tubercula. We now took a scalpel and laid the swelling open along the course of the tibia about an inch and a half through the blister, integuments and periosteum to the bone

This operation, though a severe one, was less painful than one of those turns of severe pain. We now placed a linen cloth over it and directed it to be wet in a triple solution of sulphates of copper, iron and alumine in the following proportions viz: blue vitriol one fourth of an ounce, copperas and alum each half an ounce, water one pint, and also to wet a roller bandage in this solution and commence at the toes, and roll it moderately tight over the foot, ankle and leg to the knee, and at night to remove it and apply a fermenting poultice over the limb, and in the morning to apply again the cloth, wash and bandage and to continue this course until the pain ceased, and then to discontinue the wash and poultice, and apply Galen's scrofulous plaster with the roller bandage. We also prescribed Galen's pills, one to be taken night and morning for one week, and afterwards one every night.

The turns of spasmodic pain now gradually decreased in frequency and violence, and in nine days he was able to walk about the house and in less than two weeks after this his leg was healed and his health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE STOMACH.

DYSPEPSIA TERMINATING IN CANCER OF THE
STOMACH.

Mr. J. G——, of Fairfield, Butler county, Ohio, aged 63, years. We were requested to prescribe for him, November 4th, 1834, and learned from him that he had been at times subject to mild symptoms of dyspepsia for about 30 years, and after laboring very hard on a very cold day in February last, at which time he took a severe cold, these symptoms became very violent, and he was then tormented with acidity, nausea, and acute intermitting pain, and indescribable distress in the stomach, with vomiting after his meals, besides his food, a ropy and milky colored fluid, which always gave him temporary relief—bowels confined.

These symptoms have continued with varying, but gradual increase of severity to this time. He describes the sensation in his stomach, as a burning heat, which produces great distress, with acute and lancinating pain, which is much increased by the little food he is induced to swallow. His bowels do not move generally, oftener than once in seven or eight days, and then always by means of drastic medicine. The vomitings have now generally the appearance of coffee grounds, and the marasmus which has been from the first constantly increasing, have now become very great, and he is pale, sallow and very feeble, and the burning heat, pain and distress in his stomach has become so great, as to have nearly banished sleep, and his family have been for the last few nights, in consequence of his debility, agony and despair, in the constant expectation of his sudden departure for another world.

Five physicians, of the neighboring towns, including Cincinnati, all of whom called his disease dyspepsia, attended and prescribed for him since the attack in February last, one after another, without any effect excepting one case, a very temporary relief.

He also placed himself under the care of a steam doctor, and remained with him a few weeks, and escaped from him barely with his life. He also resorted to some celebrated dyspepsia pills; and also dyspepsia drops, but all to no purpose, the disease continued to make progress.

On examining the cervical vertebræ, we found only a few small

tubercles on each side of it; but on examining the dorsal, found a number on each side of them, from the last cervicel to the eighth dorsal, and by applying pressure to these vertebrae, it produced a dull pain in the first and seventh, and acute and lancinating pains in the second, third, fourth, and fifth, and these at every repetition of the pressure, darted into the stomach with a violence almost sufficient to extinguish life. Diagnosis. Cancer of the stomach.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. The distress—paroxysms of pain in the stomach, and vomitings continued but with a gradual decrease in frequency and violence, and his bowels with the assistance in a few instances of one or two purgative pills, soon became regular and he soon began to take more food and to gain strength, and at the end of three weeks, the improvement was so great as to excite among his friends some confidence in his ultimate recovery. In four or five weeks these paroxysms did not return at all, except when he took a little cold, and then in a mild form. January 10th, 1835. The plaster was removed six or seven days since, and the sores they produced have healed, and we now examined the dorsal vertebræ. They are not sensible to pressure, nor has the strongest pressure here any influence upon the stomach. He has gained so much flesh and strength, as to make him appear very nearly as well as he does in his best health and his stomach feels as well as it ever did, except when he takes cold but these effects of cold have now become slight and transitory.

CHRONIC TUBERCULA

OF THE INTESTINES AND MESENTERY.

TABES MESENTERICA AND DIARRHŒA.

Master M. G. M. of Cincinnati, aged 3 years. Called to see him August 25, 1834. He has an enlargement of the abdomen and diarrhœa.

The disease commenced when he was three or four weeks old and has continued to this time. His limbs are very slender and

his muscles soft and flaccid, and his joints appear very large proportioned to the size of his limbs. He has five or six tubercles on each side of his neck—some of them very large. Two or three physicans have attended and prescribed for him at different times, without any apparent benefit.

Diagnosis. Chronic tubercula of the intestines and mesentery. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster.

The diarrhœa disappeared in a few days, and the enlargement of the abdomen with the tubercles began gradually to subside, and in seven or eight weeks they disappeared, and he had gained considerable flesh and strength and had no appearance of disease and his health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND SPINE.

KING'S EVIL AND WHITE SWELLING OF THE RIGHT

SIDE OF THE SPINE.

Master J. M. S——, of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged seven years. I was called to see him, August 3d, 1833. He had a white swelling on the under jaw of the right side, and a number of large tubercles on the same side of his neck, and a white swelling on the right side of the lower dorsal vertebræ, (back bone) and it was now about three weeks since the disease commenced. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. In six weeks the white swellings disappeared and his usual good health was re-established.

September 23d, 1833. Prescribed for Master W. C., the brother of Master J. M. S——, aged 4 years. He had a white swelling of the lower jaw of the right side, with tubercles on the same side of the neck. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. In five weeks the swellings and tubercles had disappeared. His health continues good.

The case of J. M. S——, under the common treatment like the case of Master S——, would have terminated in distortion of the spine and lumber abscess. This disease always commences with white swelling on the side of the spine.

TUBERCULA OF THE SPINE.

DISTORTION OF THE SPINE, LUMBAR ABSCESS,
WHITE SWELLING, &c.

Master, J. S. of Sycamore, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged twelve years. I was called to see him October 24th, 1832. He had tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of his neck, and it is now six years since they first appeared, and his health began to decline; and he had now a distortion of the spine, (back bone) ninth dorsal vertebræ, which formed an obtuse angle backward; and the lumbar vertebræ, (joints of the back bone belonging to the small of the back,) from this point to the os-coxyx, inclined to the right side, so far as to form nearly half a circle; which with the whole left side of the back, was occupied with a large lumbar abscess. The distortion of the spine commenced three years before, with white swelling on the right side of the spine. He had also a white swelling of the left thigh and a very great enlargement of the abdomen, produced by an enlargement of the mesenteric glands. The lumbar abscess had been discharging scrofulous matter about two years, which now amounted to more than half a pint in every twenty-four hours; and he was so much emaciated as to make his face, chest and limbs except the left thigh appear precisely like a skeleton covered with a thin skin. He had a severe cough, and was expetorating freely, and had hectic fever, night sweats, diarrhœa, with irregular vacillating pain in the chest and stomach, which was much increased by the little food he was able to swallow; and he was now, and had been for the last two months so feeble as to be unable to move his head or body or limbs, excepting only feeble motions of his arms. Three physicians had prescribed for him, at different times, without apparent benefit. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. His health in a few days began slowly to improve, and the quantity of matter discharged from the abscess gradually became less, and his cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, and diarrhœa gradually disappeared, and his strength improved. In May following, the discharge from the abscess was reduced to a teaspoon full in twenty-four hours, and the lumbar vertebræ had resumed their natural situation, in a line with the dorsal; and the enlargement of the abdomen had disappeared; and on the first of August he was able to walk.

There was in this case a loss of bony substance in the dorsal vertebræ, by the ulceration and the matter formed by it passed down along the fascia of the soas muscle, and through the groin into the upper part of the thigh and produced the swelling or abscess there. There was also a loss of bony substance by ulceration on the left side of all the lumber vertebræ, and the matter discharged from these produced the lumber abscess, and these losses of bony substance was the cause of the distortion of the dorsal, and of the obliquity of all the lumber vertebræ.

TUBERCULA OF STOMACH AND UTERUS.

DYSPEPSIA AND LEUCORRHŒA.

Miss M. D. of dark complexion and naturally full habit, called on us, May 28th, 1833, with the usual symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa. The disease commenced about a year ago with leucorrhœa and it soon extended to the stomach,—she has no vomitings; but distress and sometimes pain in the stomach, and at others in the right or left side of the lower part of the chest, or between the shoulders, with palpitations, and accompanied more or less with pain or weakness in the small of the back. She says she has lost considerable flesh, and is feeble and unable to labor, as an attempt to do so, or to walk up a hill or up stairs produces or increases the palpitations, when she feels faint and is soon out of breath.

Pressure on the 2d, 3d, and 4th dorsal vertebrae produces pain which darts into the stomach, and pressure on the 3d, 4th, and 5th lumber vertebrae produces pain which darts violently into the region of the uterus. Diagnosis. Tubercula of the stomach and uterus. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve, and in six weeks was fully restored,

TUBERCULA OF THE ANTRUM, NOSE, STOMACH, UTERUS, AND CEREBRUM.

DISEASE OF THE ANTRUM, NOSE—DYSPEPSIA AND LEUCORRŒA.

Mrs. J. C——, of S——, Hamilton county, Ohio, light complexion middling stature and habit, aged 34 years. Called to see her March 6th, 1833. She has severe pain in the cavity under the cheek bone, from which tuberculous matter issues into the left nostril, and the septum (division) of the nose is perforated at a point opposite to the place where the matter issues, and is also with the nose painful, and is a little tumefied. The disease commenced with pain in the antrum more than two years since, and after it had continued a few weeks began to discharge a thin and sometimes bloody matter, which gave her much relief for a few weeks, when the discharge ceased, and the pain returned with its accustomed violence, and has pursued, the same course to this time.

The pain after the discharge ceases is spasmodic, and a few months since extended to the left and front portion of the brain, and about two weeks since commenced in the scalp.

Having no time to spare for further enquiry, we commenced our examination of the spine; and first, with the first cervical vertebrae, and pressed hard with the fingers on a number of small tubercles on the left sides which produced severe pain, and which darted with such violence into the head, scalp, and antrum, as to prevent her from allowing us on any account to repeat the pressure and we passed to the dorsal vertebrae, and pressure on the third and fourth produced pain which darted into the stomach, and pressure on the second, third and fourth lumbar vertebrae, produced pain which darted into the uterus.

We now described to her, her symptoms of dyspepsia and leucorrhœa, which had been affecting her more than a year.

The pain in her head is confined entirely to the front and left portion and never passes the longitudinal sinus. A number of physicians and steam doctors, have attended and prescribed for her

during a period of more than two years; but the disease continued to get worse.

Diagnosis. Tubercula of the left antrum, nose, left and front portion of cerebrum, left side of the scalp, and of the stomach and uterus.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. Her health soon began to improve and in seven weeks the antrum and nose were healed and her health in all respects restored and she had gained nearly her usual flesh and strength.

CARIES OF THE VERTEBRÆ, AND DISTORTION OF THE SPINE.

Caries of the vertebræ of the spine is the consequence of tubercula, or white swelling of the vertebræ. I have given three cases of it. Mr. W. page 41, in the first stage, Master J. M. S. page 45, and Master J. S. page 40, in the last part of the last stage. The disease it will be seen by an examination of these cases, is easily distinguished by the new and natural symptoms in any of its stages, and easily cured by the natural remedies, and as a knowledge of these facts is of great importance to the community, I shall give copious extracts from a lecture on caries of the vertebræ, by M. Sanson, of the Hotel Dieu, who is one of the most distinguished surgeons in Europe, and was delivered before one of the most learned, and most numerous forums in the world, for the purpose of showing the great difficulty in distinguishing tubercula or scrofula, in this, as well as other parts of the body by the common symptoms, and the common erroneous views of the disease, with the absolute futile nature of the common treatment for it.

M. Sanson was a candidate for the vacant medical chair in the university of Paris, occasioned by the death of Baron Boyer, and this lecture was a trial of his learning and skill, in an immense amphitheatre, before the faculty of medicine, who were his judges, and more than 2500 students, and has been published and lauded in the medical journals of Europe and this country, and is consequently generally esteemed the very best authority on the subjects of which he treats.

1. *Lecture of M. Sanson at the Concours of Paris, in June, 1834.*—The two patients who fell to the lot of M. Sanson, were placed in No. 19, Salle St. Martha, and No. 12, Salle St. Jean, *Hotel Dieu*, and afforded subjects for the following lecture:—

First Patient.—CARIES OF LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.

GENTLEMEN:—The first is a child eight years of age, of a lymphatic temperament; his skin is fine and white, the abdomen much developed; the hair light colored; in a word, he presents the characteristics of what may be called a scrofulous beauty. The family of this child is, according to all accounts, healthy, and he himself has enjoyed a good state of health until within eight months of the present time. At that period the patient first experienced some pain in the region of the loins, which remained for some time, I cannot tell exactly how long, as the answers of the child were not very precise on this point; the pains were not accompanied by any feebleness, of the lower extremities, or symptoms of any organic affection. After a few months a tumor made its appearance at the upper part of the thigh, and was at first accompanied by pulsations, which have since disappeared. The swelling gradually increased in size, and is now as large as two fists. When examined by the hand, there is an evident feeling of fluctuation, and its volume is influenced by the position in which the patient may be placed. Thus, when the child lies down on his back, the tumor becomes less tense than in the upright posture, and if we press the hand flat on the thigh, the contents are displaced, and ascend into the iliac fossa; hence we may conclude the existence of a large cavity filled with a liquid matter. I should remark that the skin is not adherent to the surface of the tumor, but is movable on all points of it. The child, as was before remarked, seems to enjoy still a good state of health; he is not affected with diarrhœa or sweating; his appetite is good; sleeps sound; he walks without experiencing inconvenience, and the affection is as yet completely local. The sister of the ward says he has coughed for the last three months; this led me to examine carefully the state of the chest, on auscultation we could not discover any symptoms of the presence of any tubercles in the lungs; the respiration on the contrary, was healthy; there was no matuity upon percussion. At any point of the thorax; the only anormal sound was some mucous rale indicating a chronic catarrh, but this was slight, and the expectoration was not by any means abundant.

What, we ask, is the nature of the disease under which our patient labors? It may be laid down as a general rule, that when you have a tumour presenting itself at the the upper part of the thigh, after a continuance of lumbar or dorsal pains, the existence of caries of the vertebral column is very probable. The diagnosis is sometimes, however, accompanied with difficulties; in the present case, indeed, we are assisted by a leading symptom, for we have a slight gibosity of the lumbar vertebræ, and hence we are justified in concluding that the vertebral column is affected; we should, however, in all cases, wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion, because in many circumstances, as in the case of a fall on the loins, accidental injury, &c. we have often the symptoms of vertebral disease, although no caries exists. But our patient was not affected by any accident of this kind, and the pains commenced without any appreciable cause.

Let us begin by endeavoring to determine the origin of the disease in the present instance. Rachitis is a very frequent cause of softening of the vertebral column, and this often produces the angular curvature; so much so, that many practitioners regard the angular curvature as a characteristic of rachitis, hence much doubt on the origin of the affection must exist, until caries has actually set in. But we have to remember that rachitis has a set of symptom

by which it is distinguished; it is a general constitutional disease, not a local one; rickitic children are feeble, and mostly sunk in a state of *abatement* and depression of spirits; they exhibit an indifference to what passes about them, while, at the same time, there is a precocity of mental powers, which is very remarkable; the gastric organs are usually effected in this disease; the mesenteric glands are engorged; the child has often diarrhœa, with a slow fever, or an acceleration of the pulse towards evening, he is pale, the lower jaw projects, and he gradually gets thin, and pines away. Now we remark none of these symptoms in our patient; his health has been good, and we have, besides, another proof that his affection does not derive its origin from rickets, besides we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion. We have, therefore, in the present case, a formation of puss in the cellular sheath surrounding the lumbar nerves, or psoas muscles, and passing down as far as the thigh, where it presents itself; this matter is of an inflammatory origin. He first had pain in the part for a considerable period, and then the formation of puss, which is now making its way to the exterior along the sheath of the muscles; the disease in a word, is caries of the vertebral column, with abscess by congestion.

But we do not find here the symptoms which most commonly accompany caries of the spine. In most cases the disease commences by vague pains in some one point of the vertebral column; these become worse, and the patient soon experiences some difficulty or loss in the power of the locomotive system. Thus, if the disease commence in the lumbar region, the curve of the spinal column begins there, and the patient's movements are embarrassed in consequence of the influence which this change of form exercises on the action of the nerves; the general position of the patient is very characteristic of the affection under which he suffers; the head and neck are thrown back, and the legs are bent in such a way as to produce a most uneasy position. If you remark the child when he walks there is no action of the thighs, he seems to walk merely with the lower leg. When the bodies of several vertebræ are engaged in the disease, the spinal marrow may be pressed on in a moderate manner, and certain symptoms, as *subsultus tendinum*, convulsive movements of the muscles indicate this complication; the patient feels a weakness of the lower extremities; if he sit down or attempt to lift up anything from the ground, he is compelled to bend the limbs gradually, and dip down with a slow motion. The child whom we had to examine did not present any of these accidents; he walked well, as has been remarked, and did not show any impediment of motion.

Whence arises this exception from the accidents usually accompanying caries of the spine? The reason is that he has several of the bodies of the vertebræ affected at the same time; when one only is diseased, the curvature which results is angular and the pressure exercised on the spinal marrow is consequently more sudden and violent, giving rise to convulsions paralysis or retraction of the limbs. The compression of the spinal marrow is not the only cause of the disorders which we sometimes witness in the organs of locomotion; inflammation may come in as an accessory cause extending from the bodies of the affected vertebræ to the membranes, and from the latter to the spinal marrow itself. We have, therefore in the present case caries of the vertebræ, and abscess by congestion. The caries occupies many vertebræ together; for if we examine the state of the spinal column we find a gradual bend, quite different from the sudden angular curvature when one vertebræ only is diseased; and this circumstance fully explains the little or no difficulty of motion which our patient experiences, his upright posture in walking and the freedom from all unpleasant or dangerous accidents.

The question now arises, What is the cause of the disease in the present case? The exciting causes of caries of the vertebral column are in general difficult to discover. Our patient's father is a tailor, and his children

have been accustomed to spend their time in a low, ill-ventilated shop. This may be the origin of the scrofulous affection under which he now suffers, and although the cause is not very well marked, yet the bad habit of body contracted by living in an unwholesome place, is sufficient to excite the disease.

In what state is the vertebral column?

The affection sometimes commences in the bodies of the vertebrae, and then we have them only inflamed. If it persist for sometime, the weight of the body begins to act on the altered and softened bone, breaks it down, and a curvature more or less prominent is the consequence. But in our patient we have not only inflammation of the bone but suppuration also. The disease is not confined to a simple ramollissement; the spongy tissue of the bones has become fungous, purulent matter is secreted by them, and a large cavity exists, filled with that fluid. If we had an opportunity of examining the state of the parts which transmit the pus from the seat of the disease to the exterior, we should find along channel, hollowed out through the cellular sheath surrounding the muscles; the channel is lined throughout by a membrane which constantly secretes pus, and is called by surgeons puro-generative (*puro-genie*). In its structure it resembles somewhat that of the mucous membranes.

How does the disease terminate? (Here M. Sanson entered into an extensive examination of the different ways in which caries of the spine may end, and of which we need give but a very faint outline.) The affection in the first place may go on and become daily worse; the inflammation extends to the membranes of the spinal marrow, and to the medullary substance itself; we have then the developement of a new set of symptoms; motion becomes irregular and interrupted, and paralysis is finally established. The patient is now confined altogether to bed, his health is completely destroyed, the long-continued pressure brings on gangrene of the buttocks, &c., and death ensues. In many cases, however, the purulent collection opens by a small abscess in the thigh; the opening is often very minute, but this does not prevent the entrance of atmospheric air into the cavity. The patient soon presents severe typhoid symptoms, from the degeneration of the purulent contents of the abscess; his lungs are attacked, and on examination, we find tubercles, which perhaps we did not before suspect or discover; diarrhœa now sets in, and he soon sinks in a state of exhaustion. In other more favorable cases the termination is of a different character. The tissues surrounding the diseased and carious vertebrae furnish a bony matter, and the destruction of the hard parts is in some degree repaired; the pus becomes concentrated and dries, the abscess contracts, and its sheath is gradually changed into a kind of canal, which no longer secretes puriform matter, and is at length totally healed or the abscess may open externally, and terminate like any other abscess in a different part of the body; however, in most cases where the abscess thus opens spontaneously, it becomes fistulous, or the patient dies.

Let us now consider the treatment which should be adopted in the present case. If we look to the general health of our patient, we find it very favorable; his constitution is good, there is little or no pain, and we may say that he is in a promising state, and that the affection under which he labors is as simple as it is capable of being. He has, in fact, no fever of any kind, he does not suffer from diarrhœa or hectic perspirations, and there are no symptoms of constitutional derangement.—The pain in the lumbar region has considerably diminished, and the abscess has not yet opened externally. There are, however, on the other hand, some unfavorable conditions in the present case; thus, for example, if the extent of the caries by destroying several of the bodies of the vertebrae, has the effect of preventing any injurious pressure on the spinal marrow, yet a greater quantity of osseous tissue is necessarily affected, and the labor of regeneration will be more difficult or uncertain; and again although on examination of the chest, we found no signs of the existence of tubercles,

yet, from the child's general appearance and temperament, we may fear their formation at a subsequent period. Hence the prognosis in the present case must be guarded, and the chances of a cure are, perhaps, less numerous than those of a fatal termination,

Sometimes the caries of the vertebral column is superficial, and we may attack it with a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result; but not so in the case of our patient. The disease has already existed for too long a time, and the lesion is too profound. What then are we to do? It may be remarked, in the first place, and as a principle of treatment, that the affection is originally an inflammatory one, and hence the antiphlogistic treatment should form the principle we ought to have in view. When I mention antiphlogistic treatment, I do not refer exclusively to bloodletting or debilitating measures; these only form a part of it regarded as a whole. I allude to another and an important branch, viz., the revulsive part, which is included in the term antiphlogistic treatment, and not to the sanguineous, which, in most cases, is not to be thought of.

The first means I would employ is the moxa; this is a most powerful and efficacious external irritant, and we may apply it over various points of the spine, so as to multiply the foco of irritation, according to the method recommended by Baron Larrey; he has often placed thirty or forty moxæ along the spine, and this application has been attended with very remarkable success.

At the same time that we attack the disease by local measures, we should not neglect general constitutional treatment. Our first and principal object should be to correct the scrofulous temperament, which is strongly marked in the patient; this is to be done by the treatment with which every one is familiar; the child should have good, nourishing, easily-digested food; he should live in a wholesome atmosphere, exposed to a fresh healthy air; he should take gentle and constant exercise, &c., and we may aid these means by the administration of bitters, if indicated.

Here M. Sanson entered into the different mode of treatment of the abscess, which is unimportant, and unnecessary to notice, and then passed to the consideration of his second patient, with lymphatic engorgement of the breast, which I propose to notice at a future period.

It will be observed, that after describing the common symptoms in this case, M. Sanson asks, "what is the nature of the disease?" and after observing that "the diagnosis is sometimes accompanied with difficulties," acknowledges that "in the present case" he is "assisted by a leading symptom, a slight gibbosity of the lumbar vertebræ." It excited, however, so little attention, in his examination of the case, that he forgot to mention it in his description of the symptoms.

The nature of this gibbosity, or swelling, and the sympathies excited by it, could not, therefore, have been known to the learned author of this lecture, for in such case, the natural associations of his mind would have led him to a critical examination of it, and of the cervical and submaxillary glands, which he would have found tuberculated.

These swellings of the vertebræ and tuberculated glands, may always be found in the first stage of the disease, as well as the

last, and should always be decisive of its nature, and consequently we never should do as he says, "wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion," but on the contrary, we should commence our treatment immediately to remove the disease in the first stage, and prevent the formation of caries and abscess, and their deplorable consequences.

He labors to show that caries of the spine has an inflammatory origin—tells us that it is different from Richitis, (Rickets) because, in this case, "we find the characteristic signs of an abscess by congestion"—tells us, also, of "the bodies of the vertebræ" being "inflamed"—that "in this case, we have not only inflammation of the bone, but suppuration also"—that "this matter has an inflammatory origin," and repeats again and again, that the abscess, "is an abscess by congestion."

In replying to these vagaries, (for such they really are,) it may be useful to observe, that in this disease, we rarely see two cases precisely alike, and that the common symptoms, are always varied according to the different part, situation, and number of the vertebræ affected, and by its almost constant complication in some of its stages, with tubercula of other parts of the system, and that the idea of the abscess being "an abscess by congestion," or inflammation, and the vertebræ, or "bones," being "inflamed," or in a state of inflammation, and that "the affection is originally an inflammatory one," is all visionary theory, and the old visionary theory too, of the schools which was never favored with the evidence of its real existence in chronic diseases.

The abortive attempt of M. Sanson to show a distinction between the disease in this case and Rickets, will be seen on comparing it with the case of Master J. S., who, besides an abscess in the upper part of the thigh from caries of the vertebræ, as in this case, had also the common symptoms of Rickets, or those given as such by M. Sanson, at the same time, which demonstrates their unity; and yet M. Sanson describes the same symptoms, to show they are different diseases. His description of the common symptoms of both, are consequently lame, confused, irregular and unnatural. There are really, therefore, no such diseases as are here described by M. Sanson, as nature is necessarily uniform in all her works.

His treatment, it will be seen, corresponds with his theory. It is "the antiphlogistic," or debilitating treatment, "in which bleeding forms a part," and the same that is pursued in chronic diseases of the organs and limbs. It is founded on a theory that was formed, like many others, with a very superficial knowledge of the construction of the elementary organs, and of the motions of the elementary and compound organs, and without the least

knowledge of the causes of these motions, or of the great sympathetic motions by which these are regulated and sustained, or of the natural remedies founded on a knowledge of these causes and motions, and has long since consigned its millions to a premature grave. And the few that nature has been able to sustain against the combined influence of the disease, and this treatment, may be seen in our towns and cities,—some pale, sallow, feeble, and emaciated, and others with distortions of the spine, and tuberculated and amputated limbs, and who have long been perpetual monuments of its folly. Hence the cause of the grave skepticisms of some, and the ridicule of others, in regard to the real usefulness, or great importance of the medical art,—of the great number of nostrums for these diseases,—of the mazes of Doct. Philip,—the visions of Prince Hoenlœ, and of the *very learned* theory, and *very scientific* atomic, or 70,000 part of a grain practice, of the great German professor.

The cases before noticed of Master J. M. S. and Mr. W., like that of M. Sanson's, commenced with a small gibbosity of the vertebra, and both would have terminated, like his, in caries and abscess, under the common treatment, or that recommended by M. Sanson. The case, also before noticed, of Master J. S., was so much worse than that of M. Sanson's, as hardly to admit of a comparison, and yet he is preparing himself for a public teacher, while M. Sanson acknowledges, that the "lesion," in the case of his patient, although so comparatively trifling, is from his knowledge of the dependance that can be placed on the common treatment, "too profound" to give "a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result."

The disease, in the case of Master J. S., after it commenced in the dorsal, was gradually extended to the lumbar vertebræ. An abscess was formed in the upper part of the thigh, and on the back, by the matter discharged from the carious bones; and the disease propagated to other organs. And with caries and distortion of the ninth dorsal; and caries and obliquity of the last dorsals, and all the lumbar vertebræ—with tuberculated stomach, intestines and mesentery; and tuberculated and ulcerated lungs—with the motions of his body and limbs paralised, and his legs flexed, in right and obtuse angles, from compression of the spinal marrow; combined with great precosity of intellect, hectic fever, night sweats and diarrhœa; with a frightful marasmus; presented the most appalling effects of this disease, and of the common remedies for it.

Under the use of the natural remedies, the further progress of the disease was stayed—the tuberculations reduced, and the work of re-formation commenced, to replace the great loss of

substance; and he slowly, but gradually, arose from his most unenviable position, and stood erect, and remains, like many similar cases, a monument of the value of the simple and natural remedies, indicated by the really simple nature of the disease, and of the futile nature and folly of the common treatment.

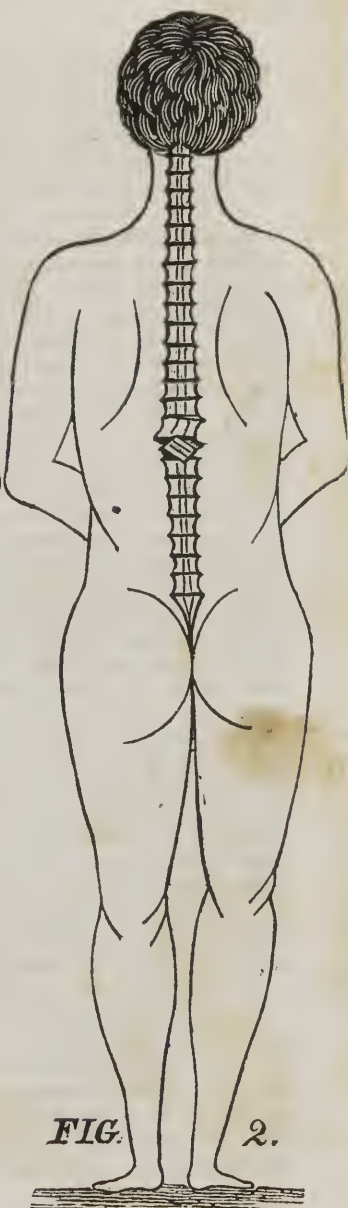
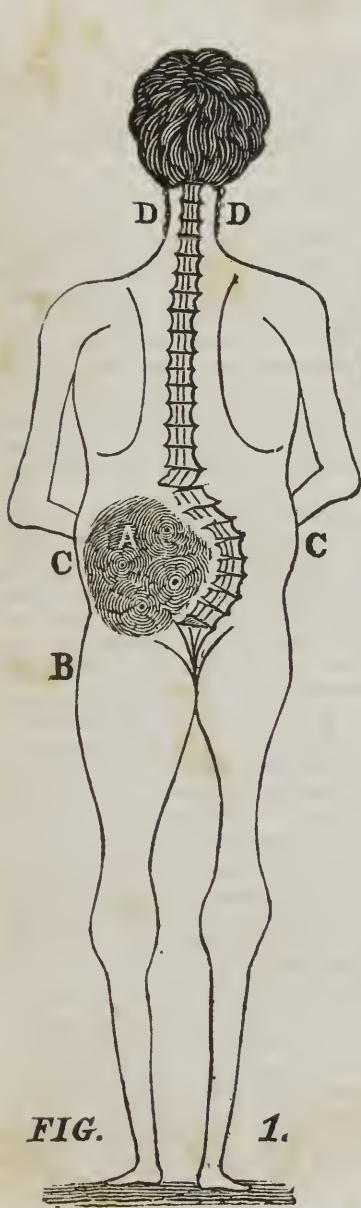
Acute or inflammatory diseases, requiring the antiphlogistic treatment, run through their course, and terminate in a few days or weeks; but contra, or chronic diseases, are slow in their progress, and continue many weeks or months, and sometimes years, before their termination, and require a treatment entirely different, as every body knows, except physicians, who, in spite of the every day evidences of their own senses, still adhere *scientifically*, to the old unscientific theory and practice of the schools.

This case, and this lecture, is full of instruction, and it should never be forgotten, that the reason which induced M. Sanson to advise to wait for the formation of an abscess, before we give a decided opinion in such cases, is the consequence of the great difficulty in distinguishing chronic diseases in their early stages by the common symptoms. The deplorable consequences, resulting from this necessity, must be apparent to all, for instead of attacking and reducing the disease in the first stage, when affecting the spine, organs, or limbs, we must wait many weeks or months, and sometimes years, for the formation of an abscess, before we can, by the common symptoms, "give a decided opinion," or commence the proper treatment; or until the disease is so far advanced, as to preclude, in a great majority of cases, "a reasonable hope of attaining a successful result."

EXPLANATION OF THE SUBJOINED CUTS.

Figure 1 represents the case of Master J. S., as it was when I first saw it in Oct., 1832. A. Lumbar abscess, with four openings, from which matter issued. B. Psoas abscess, situated in the upper and inner part of the left thigh. CC. Abdomen distended by tuberculated intestines and mesentery. DD. Line of cervical glands, tuberculated on both sides of the neck. See the description of it, page 46.

Figure 2 represents the same case as it was when published in June, 1834, and as it now is. The distortion of the 9th dorsal vertebra backward, will be seen as in figure 1, and the 10th dorsal fallen down on its side, or nearly so, and it would be difficult to tell, according to M. Sanson's views of such accidents, where that portion of the spinal marrow is, that once passed through its centre.



TUBERCULA OF THE RIGHT LUNG.

CONSUMPTION.

Doct. B. S. Lawson, of Cincinnati, rather light complexion, tall and slender frame, aged 32 years. Called to see him about the last of Oct. 1836. His health, he informed me, had been gradually declining about eight years, and about the middle of August last, began to cough and expectorate very freely. On examining his neck found the submaxillary, and some of the cervical glands tuberculated, and on applying pressure on the last cervical vertebra it produced pain, but was more severe when applied on the right side, between this vertebra and the first dorsal, while pressure on the other vertebræ of the spine produced no pain or effect whatever.

I now applied the stethoscope to the right side of the chest, and soon found in the middle portion of it, a space of about three inches in diameter, where the respiration was entirely inaudible, indicating from the absence of the crepitous and mucous rattle, a large and solid cluster of tubercles, rendering this part of the lungs, impermeable and immovable. The respiration was natural all round this portion of the lung, and in every other part of the chest. Diagnosis, tuberculae of the middle portion of the right lung. He now told me that a celebrated physician, who was attending him, had also examined him with the stethoscope, and with the same result. He also told me that percussion had been frequently applied, which uniformly gave a dull sound over that part of the lung. He has the usual pale, lean and haggard look, or consumptive aspect of the countenance; and the emaciation has made considerable progress; and he is gradually sinking. He has had prescribed for him, and has pursued, the usual antiphlogistic treatment, including a large Emetic Tartar plaster over the front portion of his right lung, (from which he suffered severely,) with low vegetable and milk diet.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster, with no restriction in diet.

He commenced gaining strength in a few days after, and in about seven weeks, or at the time he had finished taking one box of the pills, I examined him again with the stethoscope, when the respiration was as audible, in the before mentioned middle portion of the right lung, as in every other part of the chest, but presented now very clearly in this place, the sounds of bronchophony. His cough had now nearly abated, and he

had gained in this time, so much flesh, as to make him appear better than he does in his usual health, and has lost entirely, the pale, haggard and consumptive aspect of his countenance.

Jan. 18, 1837. Examined his chest again. The sound of bronchophony in the circumscribed space in the middle portion of the right lung, and his cough and expectoration have ceased, and percussion gives now, a full, clear sound.

He continues to gain flesh and strength, and his face, body and limbs, have now the full and rounded form of a person in full flesh, and the most perfect health.

It will be seen, that after distinguishing consumption by the new symptoms, the chest is in most cases, explored with the stethoscope, This is done to ascertain the order and state of the tuberculations; for although they are detected in the first dawning of the disease—even in many cases before the cough commences, yet we cannot tell without the aid of auscultation, whether these tubercles are scattered about at a distance from each other, or are adjoining each other in small or large clusters, like clusters of grapes; or have softened down and produced a small reparable, or a large irreparable excavation. Hence the doubt that must exist in regard to the curability of the disease, in its last stages in this organ by the natural remedies, without the aid of auscultation, and hence its importance in this, as well as in many other diseases of the chest, yet very few know any thing of its advantages, in consequence of a deplorable defect in the education of physicians.

It may be useful for me to add to the above history of my case, that besides the most perfect restoration of my health, (for such I believe to be my happy fortune, as far as I can judge,) that the above remedies have been a great benefit to me in another point of view. My physician, and other gentlemen of the profession, aware of the great danger hanging over me, advised me to change my location for a more southerly one, as affording the only hope—not of a restoration of my health, but of prolonging my feeble existence: and beyond all doubt it was the best prescription in their power to make. Now, I do candidly believe that my case was incurable under the common mode of practice, and that the most judicious practice known to the profession, was pursued by him, to whom I submitted my case. According to the above advice, I determined to remove to the south, and had commenced preparation by selling off a part of my property, when I was, by the kindness of a friend, (a physician too,) directed to Dr. Sherwood, and his remedies—for which I consider myself under eternal obligation to the Merciful Disposer of all good.

I do believe that every case of incipient tubercular consumption may be radically cured, by a use of the above remedies, and I feel it my duty to submit my case, with these few remarks, to the public, from the fact that thousands are carried to an untimely grave, in spite of the most scientific practice of the schools—that would, in my opinion, have been with all certainty saved by a use of *Galen's Pills and Plaster*.

B. S. LAWSON, M. D.

TUBERCULA OF THE TONGUE.

RIGHT TONSIL, RIGHT LEG,

AND RIGHT SIDE OF THE NECK.

Mr. G. A. F——, merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, light complexion and slender frame, aged 34. His tongue began to swell and to be sore and stiff or clumsy in February, 1833, and in April following, his right leg began to swell. The swelling and soreness of the tongue continued to increase until the middle of May, when the leg had become very painful, and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

The swelling and soreness of the tongue began now to subside and in a few days disappeared. The leg continued to grow worse and confined him to the house much of the time for nearly four months; but after the use of a variety of applications it healed about the first of December, of the same year, when he discovered a tubercle of the size of a chesnut in the centre and near the roots of the tongue, which about the last part of the month began to ulcerate, when he discovered another tubercle about three fourths of an inch from it, and this soon ulcerated, and others continued to appear and ulcerate, until the first of May, 1834. They then healed, and the swelling of the tongue a little reduced, when the disease re-appeared in the leg, but in the back part of it, and with its accustomed violence, and began to ulcerate about the first of July. In August the leg began to get better, when the disease increased again in the tongue and soon began again to ulcerate; and a tubercle, on the right side of the neck now suppurated and began to discharge tuberculous matter.

He now went to the city of New York for advice, where electricity was prescribed and applied in different ways for about or nearly three months, during which time the ulcers of the tongue healed, and the tubercles on the side of the neck nearly disappeared; but one on the left side of the tongue, remained uninfluenced by the frequent and continued application of the electric shocks. The leg also during the use of this and other remedies continued to get better and nearly healed. In two or three days after he left the city of New York and discontinued the use of electricity, the tubercles on the side of the neck and the one on the side of the tongue began to enlarge again, and in two or three weeks two more appeared in the

tongue, and his throat now began to be sore and painful, and these symptoms continued to increase in violence.

On the 10th of January, 1835, he called upon us for advice. The right side of his neck was now swollen, tuberculated and painful, and this pain frequently darted into the side of his face and head, and there were now two large tubercles on the left side of the tongue, and one about the centre of it, and one inch from its apex, and three rising conspicuously from the right tonsil, which were very sensible to pressure, and with the swollen tongue produced painful and difficult deglutition.

Near the time the ulcerations commenced in the tongue, he began to feel lancinating pains in and through it, and they have continued with varying severity to this time; and all the tubercles that have appeared in it from time to time have invariably ulcerated, except the last three mentioned, and have left in it corrugated excavations.

There is now little or no swelling of the leg and the tuberculous abscesses are all healed except one, but small tubercles of the size of small peas are felt under the skin in the back and front part of it.

He has suffered severely with this disease and in one or two instances reduced nearly to death, and has consulted and employed many celebrated physicians, all of whom called it mercurial disease, and prescribed among other things the compound sarsaparilla syrup and cicuta, at a time when the disease was supposed to be terminating in cancer.

Diagnosis. Tuberculae of the tongue, right tonsil, right side of the neck and right leg. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. In less than one week the tubercles in his tongue, tonsil and neck, with the swelling of his neck were very much reduced, and he now swallowed his food with much less difficulty, and the reduction continued, and at the end of two weeks the soreness of the throat had subsided, and he swallowed without difficulty, and at the end of four weeks the tubercles and swellings of the tongue, tonsil and neck disappeared, as well as the tubercles in the leg, and his health and flesh had increased so much as to make him appear in perfect health.

Death from cancer of the tongue and throat, is of all others the most painful and most horrible, of which Mr. F. was advised, and for which he had been admonished to prepare.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. F. to Mrs. H. of Cincinnati, dated Cleveland, Ohio, March 17th, 1835.

"My husband is to all appearance perfectly well, and how

shall I express the joy with which I say so. I should be and hope I am thankful to the Author of all the blessings we enjoy, and to your father I must say, he has made life and the world to me, look worth possessing again. Mr. F. wishes me to say to your father, that the cure appears to be permanent and that he shall write to him in a few weeks."

Extract of a letter from Mr. F. dated Cleveland, April 27. 1835.

"I am now in fine health, very fleshy for me, and am every day congratulated by my friends on the return of such fine health." Dec. 5. 1836. No appearance of the disease. His health continues very good.

CANCER OF THE LIP.

Miss. M. H——, of——, aged 17 years. Called early in the morning to see her, in April, 1817; and was requested to examine her under lip, which was swollen and ulcerated, and to give my opinion of its character, and after examining it and the lymphatic glands of the neck, which were tuberculated on both sides. I pronounced it a case of scrofulous cancer. I was then requested to say whether I "could cure it without cutting it out," and readily answered in the affirmative, and was then told by the female attendant, that, that was all they wanted of me, and that I was at liberty to return home as soon as I pleased, and accordingly bade her good morning, and returned home, perfectly in the dark, however, as regarded what was meant by this Quixotic adventure. The next day, I was called again, and informed in explanation, that a celebrated Surgeon had been attending the patient about two months, and as the lip continued to get worse, and had become very painful, he had advised them a few days before of the futility of all remedies, but the knife, and had set the time of 10 o'clock of the day before to perform the operation; but they had dismissed him and sent for me to perform the cure without it.

She was of the middling size, light and ruddy complexion, eyes rather large and prominent, and form of face approaching that of the Roman, and with perfect symmetry of body and limbs, was what may be called a scrofulous beauty, bating only this horrible lip.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster.

In five weeks from this time the cure was perfect, and the tuberculated glands in the neck had gradually become smaller and soon after disappeared.

TUBERCULA AND EXCAVATION OF BOTH LUNGS. CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. J. C. of Union, Butler county, Ohio, aged 36 years. Called to see her May 28th, 1835.

She has been very subject to cough ten or eleven years, and has had five or six slight attacks of hemoptysis during the last two years, and in the last part of March last, her cough and expectoration after two or three successive colds was much increased, and it has continued to this time. She has irregular fever and night sweats, and has had diarrhœa which gradually disappeared after her feet and legs began to swell. They are now swelled nearly to the knee and are oedematous, and she is much emaciated.

Pressure on the right side of the last cervical vertebræ produces pain, which on every repetition of the pressure darts into the right lung, and pressure on the left side of the same vertebræ produces pain, which darts into the left lung.

On applying the stethoscope to the chest we found an excavation in the upper and front part of the left lung, and another near the middle of it, and another in the front and upper part of the right lung. These excavations are not very large, and there are no tubercles in clusters in a mature state near them, or in any other part of her lungs.

Diagnosis. Tubercula and excavation of both lungs. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. The action of these remedies commenced immediately, and in about four weeks her cough, fever and expectoration had entirely disappeared, and the excavations were healed, and she had gained much flesh and strength, and she has now, (July 4th,) no appearance of disease excepting the swelling of her feet and legs, and this has almost all disappeared. Nov. 4. 1836. Her health continues good.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND LUNGS.

KING'S EVIL TERMINATING IN CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. L. B——, of Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, aged 35 years, came to me, August 16th, 1832, with the form of scrofula called king's evil, which had been propagated to the lungs, and terminated in tubercular consumption.

The whole of the right side of her neck was covered with scars and ulcers, and they extended from thence down half the length of the shoulder blade, and half the length of the arm. There were sixteen ulcers discharging scrofulous matter, and a number of tubercles, of different sizes, on her neck, arm and shoulder. She had hectic fever every day, with night sweats, and was coughing and raising large quantities of matter every day, and such as is raised in tubercular consumption. She was feeble and much emaciated. It was now more than six years since the disease commenced, and the tubercles began to suppurate, and more than five months since she began to cough and expectorate. On examining her chest with the stethoscope, it gave the symptoms of tubercular engorgement of the right lung. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. In seven weeks from this time, she came to me again, apparently cured. The ulcers were all healed,—only one small tubercle remained, and that much lessened in size. Her fever and night sweat had disappeared, and her cough and expectoration had almost entirely ceased, and she had gained so much flesh and strength as to make her appear as well as any other person. Her health has continued good. Physicians and doctors of all sorts had prescribed for her, and her friends did not expect her to survive more than a few months.

TUBERCULA OF THE UTERUS AND RIGHT LEG.

Mrs. H. of Union, Butler county, Ohio, of the middling size and good constitution, aged 46 years.

Called to see her August 17th, 1833. She has a large fungus ulcer on the right side of the right ankle. The foot and leg swelled as large as the skin will admit, which has a shining appearance, and the ulcer black and depressed from the surrounding everted edges of the skin. It is in form perfectly round and as large as the circumference of the top of a large tea cup, and is to the depth of half an inch, a gangrenous mass of fungi which emits a horrible smell. The swelling commenced about three months since.

Her countenance is pale and sallow and she has leucorrhœa, with which she has been affected more than two years, and she is now feeble and emaciated,—is suffering severely with dull and lancinating pains in the ankle and leg, and is confined to her bed.

She has a number of tubercles on the right side of her neck, and pressure on two of the lumbar vertebrae produces pain which darts into the uterus. Pre-

scribed Galen's pills and a grain of Quinine, three times a day with a large fermenting poultice to the foot, ankle and leg, to be renewed morning and evening and Galen's plaster over the lumbar vertebræ. August 22nd. The swelling of the limb is very much reduced and the gangrenous fungi have sloughed out and left a large and round chasm half an inch deep, the bottom of which is covered with fungus or round elevations, of a red color surrounded with a white colored matter, and the edges of the skin every where averted, and besides this formidable ulcer, the whole of the back part of the ankle, from an inch above the bottom of the heel to four inches above the ankle, is now one mass of fungus or loose and spongy ulcers, the skin having entirely disappeared.

The limb was now washed with a solution of chloride of mercury, and adhesive plaster, spread very thin on strips of cotton cloth, two and a half inches wide and long enough to reach round the limb and lap over two inches, and a sufficient number of them so spread to cover the limb from the lower part of the ankle to a point seven inches above it. I commenced applying these strips by making one end stick fast to the side of the heel, and then drew it round below the ankle moderately tight and then took up another and fastened it as before, and lapped it on the first about an inch, and drew it on and let it lap over the end of the strip as before, and so with the remainder of the strips until they were all on.

I then took a roller bandage, wet in the above solution, and commencing at the toes, rolled it over the foot, ankle and leg to the knee. Directions were now given to keep the roller wet with the solution and remove it and the strips of plaster, and wash the leg and ulcers and re-apply new strips of plaster, and the roller in the same way night and morning, and in case the limb should become more painful to remove them, and apply the fermenting poultice for twelve hours, and then again apply the wash, strips of plaster and roller.

September 8th. The swelling of the limb has subsided, except a little about the ulcers, and they have commenced healing from their extreme points towards the centre. Her health has improved so much as to be able to sit up the most of the day, and the quinine directed to be discontinued.

October 3d. Her leucorrhœa has disappeared and the ulcerations reduced to about one third of their original dimensions. The same course of treatment was continued with little variation, and in about two months they healed entirely when her health was fully re-established.

The manner of applying adhesive strips of plaster as was pursued in this case, was first recommended by Cooper in cases of the common ulcerated legs, and it cured some cases, but the disease generally returned again after a few weeks or months. When however the disease is treated like this case with Galen's pills and the adhesive strips of plaster, the diathesis or taint in the system from absorption from these ulcers is destroyed and the disease does not return. The adhesive plaster I use in these cases is much better and cheaper than that obtained from the shops, and is made by boiling Rosin and Lard in water an hour, in the proportion of one ounce of Lard to every pound of Rosin, and when nearly cold may be made into rolls of any convenient size. The Rosin must always be good and free from impurities. The plaster must also be spread very thin and very even and always applied precisely in the same way as in this case, when it cures the disease if it is not of more than 7 or 8 years continuance in from 5 to 7 weeks.

TUBERCULA OF THE EYES.

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES—ULCERS OF THE CORNEA.

Miss E. A. S——, of S——, Hamilton county, Ohio, aged eight years. I was called to see her, February 6th, 1833. She had scrofulous sore eyes. The eyelids were very much thickened and swollen, and the membrane that lines the inside of them and covers the eye ball was very much inflamed, and she had two small ulcers on the sight of the right eye, (ulcers of the cornea,) and for the last two years has been almost blind, and could barely distinguish day from night, and for six weeks of the time has been entirely blind. She has not been able to bear the light to her eyes, and has consequently kept them constantly covered. She had a number of tubercles of different sizes, on the right side of her neck, and was pale, feeble and emaciated.

Five physicians had prescribed for her, at different times, without any apparent benefit. And besides a great variety of the common treatment, had been subjected to a thorough course of the most modern, including a seton two inches broad in the back of the neck, together with a powder composed of calomel and some astringents, finely levigated, and blown through a quill into her eyes.

Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. Her health began to improve in a few days from this time, and continued to improve, and in about twelve weeks the inflammation had entirely disappeared from her eyes, and her eyelids were then as thin as they ever were; and her health good.

TUBERCULA OF THE JOINTS AND LIMBS.

ULCERS, WHITE SWELLINGS, ABSCESSSES, AND CARIES OF THE BONES.

Master W. L. of Madison, Butler county, Ohio, aged eleven years. I was called to see him, May 29th, 1833. He had scrofulous tubercles, and a scrofulous ulcer on both sides of his neck, a white swelling of the left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, and another of the left ankle. He had also a white swelling of the right knee, and also of the right ankle, and another of the third joint of the fore finger of the right hand. The white swelling of the left arm was discharging scrofulous matter, from abscesses in four places, that of the left ankle in two places, and that of the right ankle, and that of the hand, in one place each.

The disease commenced about a year and a half before, first with white swelling of the right knee, and the other swelling and ulcers and abscesses gradually appeared as the disease advanced. He was now confined to his bed and unable

to walk, was feeble and emaciated, entirely deaf, and suffered much from pain, mostly at this time in both ankles and the left leg. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. The pain in his limbs began to subside in a few days, and his health to improve; a piece of bone two inches long, half an inch wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, separated from the bone, and was removed from the left arm. The white swellings gradually became less, and in six weeks he was able to walk about in the fields. The swelling of the thigh terminated in abscess; I opened it, and it discharged about three gills of matter, and then healed rapidly. November 1st, 1833. The white swellings have all disappeared, and the abscesses and ulcers healed, and his general health is good.

His jaws were so nearly closed as to only admit a finger between them. All the teeth on the under jaw of the left side came out, and also a part of the jaw bone the whole length of the jaw in which the teeth were set; and there has come out of the same place an entire new set of teeth, and he can now open his mouth as wide as he ever could, and besides there has come out of the roof of his mouth a number of small pieces of bone.

Pieces of bone also came out of the upper end of the tibia (shin bone) of the right side, from the left ankle joint, the left clavicle, (collar bone,) the mastoid process of the right side, (bone that projects under the ear,) and from the under jaw bone of the right side; and the right leg was drawn back so as to form nearly a right angle with the thigh, and the left so as to form an obtuse angle.

TUBERCULA OF THE KNEE AND MESENTERY.

Mr. D. C., of Springfield, Hamilton county, Ohio, farmer, aged thirty nine years, came to me October 15th, 1832, with white swelling of the left knee, and enlargement of the abdomen, which he supposed to be dropsy, but was evidently caused by enlargement of the mesenteric glands. His health had been declining more than a year, and the enlargement of the abdomen commenced about a year, and the swelling and pain in the knee which now rendered him a cripple, about four months before. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. In five weeks from this time the swelling of the knee and enlargement of the abdomen had disappeared, and his usual good health restored.

TUBERCULA OF THE NECK AND MESENTERY.

Master T. I., of the city of Cincinnati, aged 18 months. I was called to see him about September 1st, 1830. He had a scrofulous ulcer under each ear, which were discharging scrofulous matter very freely, and a number of tubercles of different sizes, on both sides of the neck, and an enlargement of the abdomen, with diarrhœa. It was now more than a year since the disease commenced, and he had irregular fever and was feeble and emaciated. Five or six physicians had attended and prescribed for him, but the disease grew worse. Prescribed Galen's pills and plaster. His health began to improve in a few days, and in about six weeks the ulcers were healed and the tubercles had disappeared, and his health was in all respects restored.

TUBERCULA CONNECTED WITH SYPHILIS.

A notice of the catenation of this disease with syphilis was purposely avoided in the first edition of this work for obvious reasons, but I am compelled by the urgent solicitation of a number of friends, who have a knowledge of its importance to notice it in this, and I shall do so by observing that tubercula, or what is called scrofula, sometimes assumes the most malignant form, after the long continued use of mercury in chronic diseases, including syphilis, hence the name **MERCURIAL DISEASE**. It frequently assumes the same malignant form after the absorption of the syphilitic virus. The following notice of it under this form, and of the common remedies for it, is extracted from a lecture delivered by a distinguished professor in one of our medical colleges.

"The last point connected with scrofula that I shall mention, is its catenation with syphilis. It is my firm impression, and one too, that I have not failed to impress on the minds of my students ever since I have been a teacher—one that I have not hesitated to promulgate in writing and in debate—that most of the constitutional symptoms of syphilis depend on the inoculation of this disease in a scrofulous constitution. For many years I have had this subject impressed on my mind. I have examined with care, every case of this disease that has occurred in a laborious practice. I have enquired into the previous history and circumstances of the unfortunate beings who have fallen victims to the fell destroyer. I have looked at every case of this disease transplanted into a strumous diathesis, with peculiar attention, and I do not hesitate to assert, that when a scrofulous patient presents himself before me, with even a common chancre, I consider his death warrant signed and sealed. He may, it is true, linger on a miserable life, disgusting to himself, and loathed by his friends; but even if his life be spared, what is he but a miserable, emaciated, deformed, wretched being, **BEYOND THE POWER OF MEDICINE**, capable of indulging in no hope, but that of a speedy death, and the early death of such an unfortunate, is a relief from misery and despair. And who are the victims to this unenviable conjunction? Who are the young men that fall victims to the union of this disease with scrofula? Alas it is among the young, the talented, the manly.

"Too often have I seen young gentlemen, whose early mental developements, whose just and fair proportions, whose general character for scholarship and accomplishments, have rendered them the delight of their friends, the hope of their parents and their country, cut off by their own imprudence. And those too are the very men that are most easily led away, young, ardent, enthusiastic.

"It is for the scrofulous, for the young, for the talented, for the beautiful, that the snare is laid, and many a physician can testify how often he has followed to the grave the blighted hopes of parents, in the persons of those, who have by imprudence and dissipation, wrought out their own destruction."

The importance of this subject to those who are interested in it, has induced me to make the above extracts, and to observe here, that the natural remedies, or those called *Galen's pills and plaster*, not only cure the disease most thoroughly and permanently in all the forms above noticed, but they cure *sypilis in all its stages*. And in many cases, in the higher circles of society, where the disease in these forms has descended from parents to their children, they have saved their lives, and the reputations of whole families from one common ruin.

The symptoms of the disease, when connected or complicated with syphilis by the absorption of the syphilitic virus, and also when it is produced by the absorption of mercury, and called mercurial disease, are the same as other forms of tubercula, and consequently require the same remedies; and the same rules should be observed both in distinguishing these forms, and in using the natural remedies, as in the common forms of the disease.

It is only necessary to add, that when from the absorption of the syphilitic virus an ulcer is formed, called a chancre, and when the inguinal glands become tuberculated—no matter by what name they are called, or one of these are softened down, and produced one or more abscesses there, or when any other part of the system becomes tuberculated, or abscesses, ulcers, or caries of the bones form from this cause, the same symptoms will be presented on an examination as in tubercula of the organs and limbs, and the above remedies should be used in the same manner, and the same rules should also be observed as in other forms of tubercula. See in plate of the spine, the last lumbar vertebræ and os-coxyx, and the directions for the applications of the plaster in cases of ulcers, abscesses and white swelling of the limbs, page 17, and for its application also on the spine in chronic diseases of the organs, page 18.

RECAPITULATION.

The new symptoms of chronic diseases, with their natural causes, and the new remedies, founded on the natural causes of motion, are described and illustrated in the preceding pages by a variety of cases.

The new symptoms of these diseases, which dispel many of their mysteries, and simplify the practice in the heavenly art of healing the sick, are so plainly described and illustrated, as to be easily understood, and will be of great service to patients laboring under them. They are invariably the same in all the organs, and point to the disease with the same certainty that the needle points to the pole. The uniformity of these symptoms, and of the disorganization presented by dissection of the different organs and limbs affected at the same time, and the uniform curative action of the natural remedies in all the cases, demonstrate the identity of these diseases, as well as the absurdity of the received theories relating to them, and of the unnatural, unscientific, and useless remedies founded on these theories.

The natural remedies cure these diseases by merely changing the sympathetic action of the diseased organs and limbs, and are perfectly safe for patients of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. And it may be useful to repeat here, that the active principle in the pills is a chemical preparation of gold in a negative, and that of the plaster, a chemical preparation of iron in a positive state, and are strictly and necessarily scientific remedies, and the only ones that are really so for this class of diseases. In order to make and maintain them in these states, and without which they would be useless, they are necessarily made by a process so difficult and tedious, as to require an apprenticeship to manufacture them, and must consequently be manufactured and put up in convenient forms for use like many of the French chemicals.

It may also be useful to observe here, that there is really no mystery, as some have supposed, either in regard to the elementary organs of which the body is formed—the motions in animate matter—causes of those motions,—the new and natural symptoms of chronic diseases, or in the action of the natural remedies for them, or those called, for the sake of convenience, Galen's pills and plaster, but are all the result of natural causes, and easily susceptible of demonstration.

“But with milk like babes their food must blend,

“Before with meat you crowd the distant end.”

I must here close the remarks which I intended to make, by observing that this little synopsis of chronic diseases, was written for the benefit of those who were laboring under them, and for this purpose it was a matter of some importance to preserve a plain style, by avoiding as much as possible a technical language, that would to many be unintelligible, and in doing so in the little time I have been able to devote to it, I have necessarily avoided a style and composition that would have been more pleasant for scientific readers.

G L O S S A R Y.

- Abscess*, A swelling containing matter.
- Antrum*, Cavity under the cheek bone.
- Auscultation*, Act of distinguishing diseases of the chest with the stethoscope.
- Axilla*, Armpit.
- Catamenia*, Monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Cerebellum*, A part of the brain.
- Cerebrum*, A part of the brain.
- Cervical*, The neck.
- Cervical Vertebrae*, The seven uppermost joints of the spine.
- Chlorosis*, Retention, or suppression of the monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Clavicle*, Collar bone.
- Cranium*, Skull.
- Diagnosis*, Distinguish the disease.
- Dorsal*, Back.
- Dorsal Vertebrae*, Joints of the back between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae.
- Excavation*, A hole.
- Excretions*, These are formed by the excreting system and are conveyed to the surface of the mucus membranes and skin, and then expelled from the body.
- Expectoration*, Raises or coughs up matter.
- Flacidity*, Soft and flabby.
- Glands*, Round, organized bodies with vessels, nerves, and connecting substance.
- Ganglia of Glands*, Knobs of, or a line of glands, (kernais.)
- Hemorrhage*, Discharge of blood.
- Hypertrophy*, Swelling.
- Inguinal*, Appertaining to the groin.
- Intestines*, Bowels.
- Lung*, The Lungs, (lights.)
- Leucorrhœa*, A discharge from the uterus of a whitish, and sometimes of a yellow or greenish colour.
- Muscles*, Distinct portions of flesh of different lengths and forms with which the body and limbs are moved.
- Marasmus*, Emaciation.
- Menorrhagia*, Excessive monthly discharge from the uterus.
- Mesentery*, The caul.
- Oedematous*, A soft inelastic or doughy swelling which when pressed with the finger leaves its mark for sometime.
- Oesophagus*, Gullet.
- Spine*, Boney column of the back composed of 14 bones called vertebrae, 7 cervical, 11 dorsal, and 5 lumbar.
- Stethoscope*, A tube or acoustic instrument to distinguish diseases of the chest by the different sounds in its different diseases.
- Secretions*, These are formed by the secreting system, and conveyed from every part of the body to the heart and centre of the circulating system.
- Tonsils*, Organs called glands (amonds of the ears) situated on each side of the throat.
- Tubercle*, Enlarged and diseased gland.
- Tibia*, Shin bone.
- Uterus*, Womb.
- Uvula*, Palate.

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GALEN'S PILLS AND PLASTER.

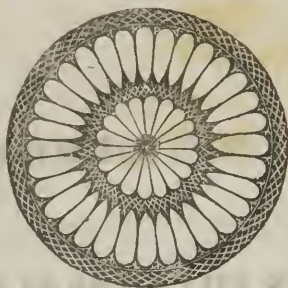
In order to supply the long increasing demand for these remedies from a casual knowledge of them, and about which no apprehensions are entertained, except in their use in cases of irreparable injury or loss of substance, and cases of a similar nature, and for which they were not intended, and ought not to be used, it became necessary about six months since to form a company for their manufacture, which consists of Doct. H. Parvin, G. Guilford and H. H. Sherwood.

The price of these remedies (\$10. for a box of each) is the same that it has always been,—affording no more than a fair profit on the materials and cost of manufacture, and to the public a safe, cheap and efficacious remedy.

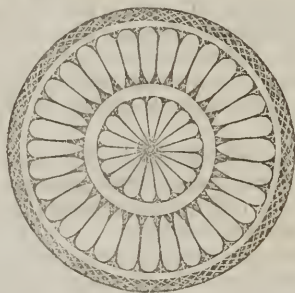
In order to protect the manufacturers and the public from a spurious article that may be attempted to be passed for the genuine, these remedies will always be accompanied with this pamphlet, and the tops of boxes containing them will be covered with labels made from the same plate with the figures on page 5, representing sections of tuberculated glands all of which are protected by the laws of congress.

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THE SAME GLAND WITH ITS CONNECTING
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Sherwood, Henry Hall
Cincinnati: T. Surguy, 1837.
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TREATMENT PROVIDED:

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